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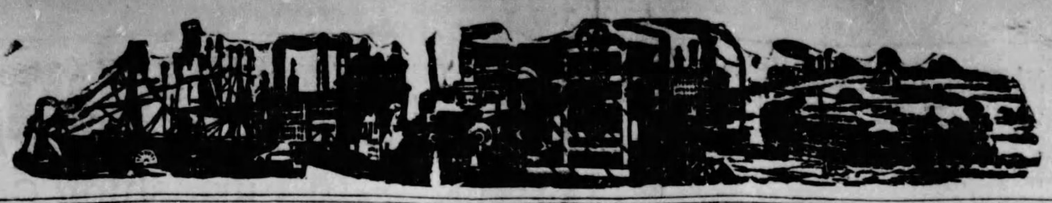

Manager Frick in the Saddle Once More,
And is ready to continue the
battle with the strikers.
Congress is about ready to quit
The political movement
In the east, the
Whole of the news of the day
Is told in the Bee
Price ten cents a week.

VOL XVII. NO. 90. TOLEDO, OHIO, FRIDAY AUGUST 5, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

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IN THE BEE TO-DAY

WEATHER.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Toledo, O., Aug. 5, 1892.

The barometric pressure has decreased in all portions of the country except over the extreme northwest, where it has increased. During the past 24 hours light rains have been reported from Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Tennessee and over the St. Lawrence valley.

Generally cloudy weather prevails over the northern portion of the country and rainy weather over Lake Michigan.

The temperature has fallen over the Ohio valley and around Lake Erie and over Montana; it has risen or remained stationary in all other sections.

Forecast for Toledo and vicinity—During the next 36 hours fair, followed by rain, warmer.

E. A. HANNER, Observer.

Slightly cooler and generally fair weather is indicated for the middle Atlantic states. In the Ohio valley and the lake regions the weather will be slightly warmer.

Forecast for Ohio—Fair, except probably showers at lake stations to-night; warmer; westerly winds.

For Michigan—Showers in northern portion, followed Saturday by fair; cooler; northwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin—Showers to-day, followed by clearing to-night.

LOCAL.

Council committee work.
Toledo kids join the circus.
Junior Y. M. C. A. outing.
Labor notes in labor circles.
Railroad matters of interest.
Working the jewelers by draft.
Libbey's Chicago contract let.
Attractions in the Star course.
Antics of a mouse at Flowers'.
Hon. Frank Hurd's great speech.
Mark E. Sibley camp to celebrate.
Elder Updyke's sermon last evening.
Monthly meeting of Union of Unions.
Memorial on the late Chas. Harrison.
Commercial Travelers thank Toledoans.
J. C. Cline resigns as treasurer of the O. C.
James Shea, of Richards Station, missing.
Toledo Templars and ladies who will go to Denver.
Judge Howe volunteers his services to prosecute Gen. Snowden.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Gold going east.
Frick in charge.
Ohio at the fair.
A Standard rival.
May finish at once.
England's parliament.
New York democrats meet.
South Carolina campaign.
Knights Templar conclave.
Michigan legislature in session.
Whitehouse, Deshler, Fostoria and Wapakoneta mention.

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FRICK IN CHARGE

The Chairman Assumes His Official Duties,

And is Warmly Greeted by His Employes.

Interest Now Turned Toward Duquesne.

Stories of Two Sides Continue to Conflict.

Warrants Out for the Arrest of the Workingmen Who Took Part in the Rioting of Wednesday—General.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—H. C. Frick reached his office at 10:30 this morning and is now engaged at official duties at his desk.

Duquesne, Pa., Aug. 5.—The strikers are being arrested for participating in yesterday's riot. Twelve warrants are to be served.

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—The attempt yesterday of the Amalgamated association members to prevent the old men not organized with them from returning to work in the Duquesne mill has for the time drawn public attention away from the other struggles between the strikers and the Carnegie Steel company.

Duquesne has been a famous battle ground and the victories for labor and capital heretofore have been even.

In this instance the company has taken active measures promptly. Late last night Constable Griffiths, accompanied by James E. Morrison, who was badly hurt in the riot yesterday, came to Pittsburg on the advice of Superintendent Morrison and made informations for riot against twelve of the participants, who are mostly Duquesne men, but some of them reside in Homestead. A force of constables will serve these warrants to-day and they expect serious trouble and have gone prepared to meet it.

William Weihe, president of the Amalgamated association, who has kept a close watch on Homestead events, told a United Press reporter this morning that it might be possible the company had 1,200 men in the Homestead mill, but not more than one hundred of them had any skill and serious accidents were a daily occurrence.

"Yesterday," he said, "when the furnaces in the open hearth department had been tapped and the steel run into the ladle, the men in trying to move the ladle to the casting pit upset it, spilling 25 tons of molten metal. Owing to this the open hearth department is shut down and the metal is lost."

Mr. Weihe said his association was receiving large contributions of money from all parts of the country.

The Carnegie officials tell a different story. Supt. Potter says he has so many men, over 1,300, that no more applications are being accepted, nor will they be until the two hundred new houses at Munhall are completed and Munhall, if all the Carnegie plans are carried out, will be a big town in six months.

Supt. Dillon asserts that fifteen old men returned last night to work in the Thirty-third street mill. He declares all departments are running, single turn and satisfactorily and the strikers affirm positively that he is telling untruths.

A roller there named Teemer, a brother of Oarsman John Teemer, is believed by the police to be "marked" for death by the strikers for having twice deserted his lodge and worked in non-union mills. These officers have warned Teemer to be on the watch for violence. Teemer, however, leaves the mill at will and says he fears no one.

The police this morning and during the night dispersed large crowds on the Smithfield wharf who were watching the Carnegie service boat Tide leave her wharf. She had non-union men aboard, and the crowds were shooting so violently that an outbreak was feared.

FRICK AT HIS OFFICE.

The Chairman Again Assumes His Official Duties.

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie company's interests, assumed active control this morning.

He reached his office at 10:30, and engaged with his accustomed energies in his business and as quietly as if yesterday he had been at his desk, instead of attending the funeral of his infant child.

There was great surprise in the office. Excepting Secretary Lovejoy no one knew he was coming down town for a week at least. There was general rejoicing among the employes, from the elevator boy, David Fortney, who first met him, up to the chief officials.

As soon as Mr. Frick reached the building he went into his private room, lighted a cigar, asked that the heads of departments report to him as usual and then buried himself in his morning mail.

Mr. Frick had a pleasant greeting for young Fortney, who displayed great courage in seizing Berkman, who was endeavoring to escape after having shot and stabbed Messrs. Frick and Leisshmann, and holding him until the arrival of the police.

The chairman warmly thanked the young man. In the office he pleasantly greeted each clerk with a cheery "good morning." When his presence became known, the employes on the other floor came down to pay their respects to the chairman.

Mr. Frick came from his home on Homewood avenue on a Duquesne electric car, leaving at 9:45 o'clock, and reaching Fifth avenue and Wood street at 10:20. For the past week he has displayed an eagerness to be at work again, that pleased the physicians and showed his great strength of purpose.

Dr. Litchfield reluctantly gave his consent to the chairman resuming his duties this morning and insisted on coming along to the office. Mr. Frick would not agree to this and came unattended.

Mr. Frick has yet made no expression of a desire to see his assailant punished. Of course he has such a wish, but has refrained from vindictive utterances.

Mr. Frick was confined in the house twenty days, having been wounded three weeks ago to-morrow.

Secretary Lovejoy said to a United Press representative this morning: "Duquesne works will be started on Monday and those six hundred men we re-employed this week will be at work then. The riot yesterday will not interfere with our plans. We have now sixty men working on the repairs required and everything will be ready by Monday. Things are going on without a hitch at Homestead and the City Union mills."

Captain Hinde, of Chicago, who led the Pinkertons the morning of the Homestead riot and was the first man among them wounded, may not recover. The physicians at the Homeopathic hospital, where he has been since July 6, say his condition is alarming and have held a consultation. His limb may have to be amputated. Inflammation is giving great trouble.

Captain Hinde is among the five Pinkertons sued for murder by Striker Hugh Ross on Wednesday, but the chances are he will answer to a higher court before any earthly trial occurs.

COLUMBUS CHAT.

News From the Penitentiary—New Corporations.

Columbus, O., Aug. 5.—The board of penitentiary managers were in session all day yesterday, but did not discuss the vacancy of the chaplaincy. Dan. J. Morgan, prison school teacher, was given charge of the library and the chaplain's rooms until Rev. Triffett's successor is chosen.

Three paroles were granted, as follows: P. F. McKinley, Wood county, six years for burglary; Henry C. Hoover, Gallia county, ten years, cutting to kill; T. C. Lynn, Clermont county, seven years, assault.

One noted prisoner was received yesterday namely, J. E. Butler, a high roller of Zanesville, Muskingum county. He is up for seven years having forged a check of $200 upon his uncle, Mr. Johnson, who was a delegate to the Minneapolis convention. He is of well-to-do parents.

J. W. Watkins, of Pike county, was appointed superintendent to transfer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Superintendent Logan. John Thrall, of Franklin county, was appointed day captain of the guard room.

The following articles of incorporation were filled in the office of the secretary of state: The Diamond Coal company, Coshocton, capital stock $10,000; the Firemen's Benevolent association of Columbus, O.; the Riverview Park company, Sandusky township, Sandusky county, capital stock $10,000; the Close Static Pump company, Cleveland, capital stock $50,000; the Perkins-Campbell company, Cincinnati, increase of capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000; the Van Bibber Boiler company, Cincinnati, amendments reducing capital stock from $36,000 to $20,000, and increase of capital stock (preferred) from $20,000 to $40,000.

WAPAKONETA.

Suit for Divorce Filed—Auglaize County Institute.

Wapakoneta, O., Aug. 5.—(Special)—Charles G. Gierhart has filed suit here for divorce from his wife, Cora A. Gierhart. The parties were married near this city August 29th, 1886. Charges of wilful absence for more than three years and gross neglect of duty.

The teachers' institute will open August 8th, in the Union School building, in Wapakoneta, and will continue two weeks. The instructors for the first week will be Messrs. J. J. Burns, of Canton, and A. J. Gantvoort, of Piqua. Mr. Burns will lecture on grammar, literature, geography and arithmetic. Mr. Gantvoort will instruct in music. He has, for a number of years, been teacher of music in the Piqua schools, and is president of the Ohio Music Teachers' association. An evening lecture may be expected from Mr. Burns on Thursday.

The instructors for the second week are Mr. J. W. Zoller, of Findlay, and five local instructors. Mr. Zoller's subjects are United States history, school management, reading and methods of instruction. The local instructors are Messrs. E. F. Dawson, D. S. Bricker, C. W. Williamson, J. D. Hankins and H. P. Horton, each occupying one day.

WHITEHOUSE.

Personal Mention from Up the Wabash Road.

Whitehouse, O., Aug. 5.—(Special)—Mesdames Bredt and Heck, of Wakeman street, Toledo, are spending the week with Mrs. A. Engelhardt, of the City hotel.

Miss Clara Goodman has returned home from Toledo, after having a splendid visit with friends.

Messrs. Rudolph Brand and E. Miller, from Toledo, were the guests at the City hotel Tuesday and Thursday.

Mrs. J. L. Pray and family have returned home from Lakeside.

Carl Glen, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Breidtenbough, died on Monday at 1 o'clock, aged 18 months and one day. Funeral was held at its parents' residence Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Rev. La Clair preached the funeral sermon, and it was largely attended by sorrowing friends.

Mrs. Geo. Williams is improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Burrowes, from Michigan, are visiting with Grandma Cable over Sunday.

Mr. Fred Butler and wife were on a visit to Monclova for a few days.

Mrs. C. M. King and children are visiting friends in Toledo this week.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Davenport, Ia., Aug. 5.—Three young women, Nellie Zollinge, Blanche Simonson, and Grace Maxwell, went bathing in the Mississippi river at Port Bryon this afternoon. The first two got beyond their depth and sank. Miss Maxwell lost her life trying to save them.

ABBOTT IMPROVING.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 5.—Sir John Abbott was better last night. He walked from his chambers to the Rideau club, where he dined.

ERNESTINE ROSE DEAD.

London, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Ernestine Rose, well known as a woman's rights advocate, died at Brighton, Wednesday. She was born in Poland, January 18, 1810, of Jewish parentage, but early abandoned that creed. Mrs. Rose lectured in the chief cities of the United States.

COULD NOT EXIST.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 5.—The Champion, the only daily organ of the third party in Kansas, suspended yesterday.

JOHN EICHLER DEAD.

New York, Aug. 5.—John Eichler, a well known brewer of this city, died yesterday, in Bellheim, Germany. Cancer was the immediate cause of death.

TALKING OVER AFFAIRS.

New York Democratic State Committee Meets.

The Tiger and the Lamb to Patch Up Differences and Pull Together.

New York, Aug. 5.—The democratic state committee is in session to-day, and the outcome of the proceedings will have a very material effect upon the relations between Grover Cleveland and Tammany. Wm. C. Whitney has been working hard since the Chicago convention to get the anti-snappers to disband.

His efforts so far, however, have been attended with no great success, as the anti-Hill men are disgruntled over the removal of Treasurer Canda of the national committee and the substitution of Mr. Roosevelt, who went to Chicago as a Hill delegate, and moreover they claim that Chairman Murphy of the New York state committee is too violent a partisan of Hill to be entrusted with the conduct of the state campaign, and that their organization should be continued as a check on him. Whitney realizes that Tammany will not stand this kind of thing, and that Cleveland's chances are being endangered by his fool friends.

Charles S. Fairchild has opposed Whitney in this matter, and takes the position that Cleveland can be elected anyhow, and that Hill's following would dwindle to nothing the moment that the senator announced his opposition to the ticket. Another source of discomfort in the Cleveland camp is the threat of the county democracy to put a local ticket in the field in opposition to Tammany.

ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

Speculation on Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

Opposition to Having an Irish Member.

Swearing in Members of the House of Commons — Program for the Home Rule Measure.

London, Aug. 5.—The swearing in of members of the house of commons is proceeding as rapidly as possible. Michael Davitt took the oath without a qualm or demurrer, and as no objection was made it is believed that the conservatives have concluded not to dispute his right to a seat in parliament. Until the swearing in is concluded no other business can be proceeded with. But in the meantime the liberal leaders are actively discussing the future cabinet.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone is reluctant to have an Irishman in a cabinet position, although considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon him for such an appointment. He wishes to be surrounded, as nearly as possible, by men to whom he has been accustomed in the past, and with whose views and peculiarities he has thorough acquaintance.

He may consent to put one or two nationalists in under-secretarial positions but not in the cabinet.

Some of Mr. Gladstone's friends represent that in taking this stand he is in accord with the prevalent liberal sentiment in Great Britain and attention is called to the fact that a strong argument presented to the workingmen and labor class voters in Great Britain to induce them to vote for liberal candidates was that Irish homerule would result in inducing the Irish to leave Great Britain and go home.

Mr. Gladstone's original home rule program included the complete severance of Ireland from share in British legislation and while he has substantially pledged himself to a modification of this proposition his personal opinions have not changed. Another potent influence against any radical departure in the construction of the cabinet is the will of the queen who has a right to object to receiving any person whom she dislikes. Her majesty has a general objection to Irish nationalists and would probably object to one of them as a cabinet minister. The influence of the queen in such matters is much greater than generally supposed and it is known that she is considerably fortified in her opposition to home rule by the fact that Great Britain has given a parliamentary majority against home rule.

The belief is therefore that Mr. Wm. Vernon Harcourt will be chancellor of the exchequer, the Earl of Rosebery secretary of the foreign department, and John Morley chief secretary of Ireland.

The Irish anti-Parnellite committee of control met again to-day. It includes Justin McCarthy, Timothy Healy, the two O'Connors, Sexton, Dillon, O'Brien, with the exception of Davitt in the place of Wm. Abraham, who is not a member of the new house and David Sheehy, retired to make room for Edward Blake. It was resolved to push home rule to the front with all the energy possible.

GROWING INTERESTING.

Warm Times Reported in South Carolina.

Gov. Tillman and Col Orr Come Very Near to Precipitating Some Trouble.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 5.—The most exciting scene of the state campaign occurred yesterday at Union. Governor Tillman and Col. Orr, the conservative candidate for lieutenant-governor, were the participants.

Governor Tillman, in the course of his remarks, denied that he flaunted his profanity in the faces of the people, and declared that an oath slipped out on but one occasion.

Col. Orr contended that Tillman had been profane and said he could ascertain the fact by appealing to the preachers in general.

Governor Tillman then said that Col. Orr lied.

The colonel advanced threateningly upon the governor and for a time it looked as if there would be a personal encounter, but both men finally quieted down and the incident ended.

There was tremendous excitement among the spectators while the row lasted.

A STANDARD RIVAL.

A New Pipe Line from the Oil Fields.

It Will go to the Seaboard and Cost Twelve Million Dollars.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—The papers were signed in New York yesterday for the construction of a new pipe line which threatens to become a most formidable rival to the lines of the Standard Oil company. For a long time the independent refineries and producers of the old oil field in the northwestern part of the state have been seeking to secure a free outlet for their product and by this latest movement they think they will succeed.

The new line will start at Bradford and run directly eastward to a point on the New York, Ontario & Western railroad at or near Hancock, N. Y.; thence it will follow the line of the road to Newburg on the Hudson river, where it is proposed to erect refineries, or where the oil can be shipped to New York by rail or boat. The pipe line will be 212 miles long and will cost about $12,000,000. The right of way has been obtained for the entire distance, and it is expected to have the line in operation by spring. The new line is backed by the members of the Independent Producers' Protective association.

THEY WERE TOO HASTY.

Baird Won the Celebrated Lobster Case.

The British Government Will Now Have to Foot a Nice Little Bill.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 5.—The celebrated case of Baird versus Walker has been settled at last by a victory for Newfoundland. It arose out of the closing in 1890 of lobster factories on the French shore, owned by James Baird, by Sir Baldwin Walker, captain of H. M. S. Emerald, acting by instructions under the modus vivendi arrangement.

The privy council in London yesterday upheld Baird's claim that the factories were in operation before the modus vivendi was concluded and awarded him damages asked for. The British government will now have to disgorge the sum claimed besides the costs, which are enormous.

TO RECEIVE THE STATUE.

Italy's Part in the World's Fair Ceremonies.

New York, Aug. 5.—The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, which has been detailed as an escort to the Italian transport chartered to bring the statue of Columbus, to be erected in Central park, will arrive here in less than two months from now.

As the arrival of this vessel will really be the beginning of the Columbian celebrations in this country, which will continue until after the opening of the world's fair at Chicago, some of the officers of the navy are considering the advisability of giving a reception to the officers of the cruiser soon after her arrival here.

Up to the present the exchange of ideas has been informal, but it is contemplated to call a meeting soon to formally discuss the matter. The vessel will remain in American waters until after the international naval review at Hampton roads, and at this port, to take place in April and May next.

As no description of this Italian steel cruiser has yet been given, a brief one here will be of interest, especially as so many have supposed her to be a battleship or near to it. On the contrary, she is an unarmed cruiser of about the same size as the American cruisers Boston and Atlanta, but having about 5 per cent. greater horse-power, consequently greater speed. She was built by Armstrong & Co. and resembles the Esmeralda, constructed by the same firm. She has a main battery of two 10-inch and six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, which is a powerful battery for a vessel of her size. Her coal endurance is a distance of 5,000 miles at a 10-knot speed.

FOSTORIA.

Activity in the Oil Fields Once More—General News.

Fostoria, O., Aug. 5.—(Special)—A large amount of leasing for oil purposes is going on just now in this neighborhood. Old hands at the business say Wood and adjoining fields are not more than half developed as yet, and that there will be many new pools found.

The Northwestern Gas company has just completed a six-inch pipe line from Bairdstown to Van Buren.

The Fostoria Steel Roofing works, of this city, are running on short time owing to the inability of the concern to procure steel plate at Homestead. The strike there has prevented the manufacturers from filling orders promptly and what plate they do send out is not up to the standard. But for the strike the roofing works would have had a prosperous season.

Norris post, G. A. R., and the Women's Relief corps are making big preparations for camp fire to be held in the old Presbyterian church, next Saturday, on the occasion of the visit of Department Commander I. F. Mack, of Sandusky. J. P. Dry, of Upper Sandusky, and Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, will be present and make addresses.

PEOPLE HAVE SOME RIGHTS.

A Duke Severely Censured by Lord Chief Justice Cooleridge.

London, Aug. 5.—Lord Chief Justice Cooleridge delivered judgment to-day regarding right of way, in an action in which the plaintiff, a workingman, sued the Duke of Rutland, because of the latter's gamekeepers stopping traffic on a highway while they were driving grouse.

His lordship, in his deliverance, said that the days of high-handed interference with the rights of the people had passed, and that if the duke could not conduct his shootings without meddling with the right of the public to use the highway he must select other places to hold his battues.

The evidence given during the trial of the suit showed that the gamekeepers knocked the plaintiff down on the highway and when the plaintiff complained of this treatment to the duke's son, Lord Edward Manners, the latter replied: "Go to the ——. If you are shot your life will be on your own head." This the lord chief justice said could not be tolerated from any person, duke or other.

Lord Edward Manners, interposing at this point in the remarks of the lord chief justice said that his lordship's words seemed to hold him (Lord Edward) up as a prospective murderer. To this his lordship replied: "I only said what I considered it my duty to say."

OHIO AT THE FAIR.

The Buckeyes Will be Right in Line.

H. C. Post & Co., of Sandusky, Will Furnish the Lake Fish Exhibit Free of Charge.

Columbus, O., Aug. 5.—In a letter to the executive commissioner, H. C. Post & Co., fish dealers of Sandusky, volunteer to furnish all specimens of lake fish that are necessary for the Ohio exhibit, free of charge.

The committee on mines and the committee on agriculture of the world's fair managers will meet in the executive commissioner's office to-day for the purpose of transacting business in relation to their respective exhibits. Mr. L. E. Holden, of the mining committee, will probably leave for New York for the purpose of consulting the officers of the Standard Oil company in relation to their exhibit from Ohio.

Prof. Charles Dury, the taxidermist who was awarded the preparation of the fish exhibit, will be here Saturday in connection with that business. Prof. Dury has an extended reputation as a taxidermist, having represented this country in foreign expositions, and was connected with the fish exhibit at the centennial. A splendid representation can be looked for from his hands.

Chairman Bonham, of the committee on agriculture, has in his hands for consideration an elaborate plan for the agricultural exhibit; he has not yet determined the style or design he will adopt, but from the material before him it can be assured that the agricultural exhibit will be plenteous and beautiful.

The quarterly report of the executive committee to the board of managers, which was presented at Chicago, is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution to-morrow.

A map is being prepared which will show the location of every school house in Ohio, as well as all the institutions of higher learning. It is the most graphic way of presenting the educational advantages of the state. There will also be a map prepared showing the number of illiterate and school attendance of each county in the state. All the maps and charts which are being prepared for the Ohio exhibit are photographed as soon as completed. It is the purpose of the executive commissioner to form from these maps a series of atlases which will be valuable as representing in the most compact and intelligible shape the statistical progress and development of Ohio.

OBSERVATIONS OF MARS.

Taken at Vienna with the Largest Telescope in Europe.

Vienna, Aug. 5.—In an interview had by the representative of the Associated Press at the observatory on the Turkenschanze in Vienna with Assistant Astronomer Hildebrand, the latter said that careful observations of the planet Mars were made from the nights of July 30 to that of August 2, inclusive, by Herr Palisa, the chief assistant astronomer, and himself. Owing to the proximity of the planet to the southern horizon, however, the result of the observations was not satisfactory. The progress of the planet was watched for an hour. At a point 52 degrees above the horizon snow fields could be seen distinctly 30 degrees from the south pole. Immediately underneath this white patch three large dark groups were observed. "Perhaps," remarked Herr Hildebrand to his caller, "they are continents like those of our earth. The haze which enveloped the lower part of Mars, however, rendered accurate observations impossible. The north pole and the equator were completely obscured."

These observations were taken at 1:30 o'clock in the morning with the largest telescope in Central Europe.

LIKE A MIGHTY ARMY

The Knights Templar Are Arriving in Denver.

Bunting and Red Fire Welcome the Guests.

One Hundred Thousand People Are Expected to Visit Denver During Next Week.

Denver, Col., Aug. 5.—The city has assumed a holiday appearance during the past few weeks in anticipation of the visit of an immense throng of Knights Templar at the conclave beginning next week.

The decorative features of the city will be the most elaborate ever seen in the west.

All business blocks are gay with the red, white and black color of the Knights and the designs are elegant. In addition to the streamers there are the Maltese and Passion crosses, many of which will be illuminated at night with incandescent lamps of different colors.

The public buildings will be as gas as any in the city.

Some of the occupants of the large office buildings have instituted a friendly rivalry and the result has been decorations costing all the way from $500 to $2,000 for a single edifice.

On all the streets in the business part of the city the scene at night will be a splendid one. Over 85,000 colored incandescent lamps have been strung and all of them will be in full blast every night. At the intersection of streets are hung Templar and Masonic emblems, such as Maltese crosses, triangles, etc., and at night these will also be illuminated.

For the guidance of visitors four gigantic electric search lights have been placed at prominent points down town and a visitor will have no trouble in finding his way to one of them and getting on the right track if lost.

At the depot visitors will see the first signs of welcome. Just outside of the entrance toward the city an immense arch has been erected, fully 40 feet in height, surmounted by a mounted Knight Templar in full armor. On the side towards he depot are the words, "We welcome thee, pilgrim," and on the side which he will see as he goes toward the station is the kindly farewell motto, "God speed thy way."

The depot yard has the flower beds all in the Templar emblem forms, along with other signs of welcome.

In front of the Masonic temple an immense four-cornered arch has been erected at the intersection of two streets. It bears appropriate inscriptions and is trimmed with the Templar and Masonic colors, the whole producing a splendid effect. All of these arches will be ablaze with lights at night, as they are fairly studded with colored incandescent lights.

The matter of lodging the crowd is the great consideration. Calculations were made to provide quarters for 50,000 visitors at hotels and boarding houses, but the recent reduction in railroad rates has suddenly changed the looks of things and now it seems as if double the original number will have to be provided for.

Wm. R. Harp, chairman and B. S. Josselyn, secretary of the hotel committee, have been busy for the past six months assigning quarters, and contracts were made long ago for the lodging and board of over 35,000 knights. Hotel rates vary from $1 a day to $25, but the average is in the neighborhood of $4.

HAZARA REBELLION.

Afghan's Little War Assuming More Formidable Proportions.

Calcutta, Aug. 5.—Five Russians captured by the Afghan troops among the rebellious Hazaras have been sent in chains to Cabul. The Hazara rebellion is assuming more formidable proportions. The Afghan generals are displaying extraordinary incompetence.

They allowed two convoys to fall victims to cleverly planned ambuscade and the result is that the rebels are now well supplied with Snider rifles and ammunition.

DESHLER NOTES.

Deshler, O., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. S. M. Smith has let the contract for a house in Toledo, corner Bancroft and Robinwood avenue, for $7,000.

Mr. W. S. Gehrett's new residence will be ready for occupation next week.

The Misses Drown have returned from a short stay at Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Smith and son, Guy, and Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Gehrett left to-day for an extended trip to the Pacific coast.

POISONED BY TOADSTOOLS.

Kent, O., Aug. 5.—May, the 15-year-old daughter of Byron Stillwell, made a mistake yesterday which cost her life. The girl went out gathering huckleberries, when she came upon some toadstools, which she mistook for mushrooms. In about an hour after eating them she was taken sick and hurried home. A physician was summoned but she was dead before help could reach her.

OPPOSED TO ARBITRATION.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 5.—The local lodges of the Amalgamated association, it is understood from a reliable authority, have by an almost unanimous vote refused to submit the scale question to arbitration, claiming that in all such cases employes are always worsted by the manufacturers. It is a mode of settlement by which they claim they have everything to lose and nothing to gain.

MURDERER RESPITED.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 5.—Henry McGee, who was to hang to-day for the murder of Officer James Fenn, was granted a respite by Gov. Hogg. A telegram received last night by Sheriff Ellis stated that it was done to investigate certain papers that would reach the governor to-day.

EXPECTING ROBBERS.

Van Buren, Ark., Aug. 5.—Yesterday a wholesale grocer here received a letter from the Indian territory advising him to take extra precautions as a band of tough men, supposed to be the Daltons, were heading this way and that they might raid this city. The police force was strengthened and the banks procured an extra amount of fire arms. Up to last night the expected raid did not occur.

MAY FINISH AT ONCE.

The President Anxious for Congress to Adjourn,

And Business May be Concluded Late Any Time—Mrs. Harrison's Condition.

New York, Aug. 5.—A special to the World from Washington says Speaker Crisp was at the white house yesterday and had a conference with the president regarding the adjournment of congress.

The president expressed a desire that congress adjourn as soon as possible, basing the request upon the condition of Mrs. Harrison, which makes it necessary for her husband to join her without delay. It is probable, therefore, that congress will finish up its business to-day. Speaker Crisp, in an interview, said he did not see any reason why they should not get away late Friday night.

At the white house last night it was said Mrs. Harrison's condition was not critical, but that she was in an extremely nervous state as the result of repeated disappointments regarding the president's departure for Loon lake.

PROTECTION VS. WAGES.

HON. FRANK H. HURD'S

Forcible Arraignment of America's National Curse.

Powerful Address at Memorial Hall Last Night.

Clear, Logical, Convincing, the Champion of Tariff Reform Carries With Him an Immense Audience.

It was an immense assemblage of enthusiastic tariff reformers that thronged Memorial hall last evening.

Seldom has a speaker had such an audience as Frank Hurd had last night, and less seldom has any audience listened to such an eloquent, earnest argument against America's national curse—a high protective tariff.

Long before 8 o'clock, and even before the band put in an appearance, every seat in the great hall was taken, and when the speaker took his stand on the platform standing room was at a premium, the throng surging even to the corridors and stairways.

Compared with the republican fiasco of three weeks ago the democratic rally of last night was as a tropical hurricane to a breezy April shower. It as a thunderous endorsement of the democratic nominees, and it was over and above all a thoroughly earnest and honest condemnation of protection.

The band in the gallery stopped in the midst of a selection to give way to the burst of applause which greeted the appearance of Mr. Hurd in the hall.

Accompanied by Mr. O. A. Browning, chairman of the democratic county central committee, and Mr. Elmer White, of the Bee, Mr. Hurd ascended the platform, and his reception shows that the great champion of commercial liberty holds his old place in the hearts of the Toledo democracy.

Calling the meeting to order, Mr. Browning said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: After four years' rest from the turmoil of a presidential campaign we are reminded that we are again called upon to exercise the rights, duties and privileges of American citizens, and in a few months will elect a president. That you feel an earnest and active interest in the coming campaign is evidenced by your presence here to-night. The great democratic party in its wisdom assembled in Chicago recently nominated for the presidency that great, good and wise man, Grover Cleveland. (Cheers). We are here to ratify that nomination, (applause), and to testify our adherence to the democratic doctrine of tariff reform (applause) and to our candidates—Cleveland and Stevenson. (Cheers).

I have now the pleasure of introducing to you our esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. Elmer White, (applause), as president of the evening. Stepping to the front of the platform, Mr. White said:

Fellow Citizens: It was said the other day, and I have heard the chairman of the county central committee say to-night, that this is to be a ratification meeting, a ratification of the nominees of the Chicago convention. The one great ratification of the nominations was the hearty response of endorsement which the nominations received the country over by democrats and by the generous public. Rather is this meeting to-night the beginning of our local campaign, which I hope shall be successful for our party; the beginning of the state campaign which may be successful for the democrats, for notwithstanding what our friends the enemy may say, Ohio is good democratic fighting ground this year.

It is a matter for constant congratulation that when the cause, which the nominee of the democratic party has made the great national and international issue, is discussed, we have in our midst a distinguished citizen who is the pioneer tariff reformer of his generation, the foremost tariff reformer of the west. He will address you to-night and to the cause, the address and the speaker I direct your attention by introducing the Hon. Frank H. Hurd.

Mr. Hurd was given an ovation when he rose to speak. Cold type fails to do justice to Mr. Hurd's speech. One cannot feel the whole-hearted earnestness of the eloquent words, or the sincerity of every sentence. Honesty of purpose and belief is only another name for personal magnetism as applied to a public. Mr. Hurd possesses this great qualification to a remarkable degree.

Many and many a time during the 65 minutes which he spoke, Mr. Hurd's words were drowned in a very hurricane of cheering.

He spoke substantially as follows:

Ten years ago I was the democratic candidate for congress in this district. In the opening speech made in that canvass, made at Fremont, I drew a contrast between the employers and the employees in the state of Pennsylvania under the influences of protection. I pointed to the palatial residences of the one, and the humble abodes of the other, as demonstrating the equality of the division between them of the profits of protection. I selected that state then as being the one upon which the protective system had most showered its favor, and where its effects might be expected to be best illustrated.

For the same reason, I point to that state now, and with the same object. But since then the situation there has been sadly changed for the worse. The irregularity between the conditions of the two classes has been constantly increasing. The differences between the wealth of the one and the poverty of the other have been widening until a Carnegie owns castles in Scotland as well as in Pennsylvania, while the laborers he employs at Homestead would starve if it were not for the charity of their fellow-workmen throughout the land.

Then the scene was a peaceful one. The controversies as to wages were settled by agreement or arbitration. Now agreement fails to make a satisfactory schedule, and propositions for arbitration are rejected, and the unwilling workmen are confronted by private armed officers, hired in defiance of law, or by the national guard called out by the governor of the state. Then the worst fate that befell the laborer was long days of enforced idleness or unrequited toil and scant food for their families, but now death strikes down their fathers and sons, shot by the emissaries of their employers, whose business it ought to have been to protect and care for, not to kill them.

Whatever criticisms may be made upon the propriety of the strike, or the conduct of the strikers, no words are strong enough to condemn the system which has made that situation possible.

Fully measuring my words I arraign protection as the primary cause of the crisis at Homestead. I charge upon it the poverty, want and suffering of that unfortunate community. I accuse it of exciting hopes in the breasts of the workmen it was powerless to fulfill, of giving money as the result of its policy to the employers, which it has not fairly divided with the employees, and by congregating large numbers of laborers there who could only be kept continuously and contentedly busy by the world's market, which it has deliberately destroyed. I denounce it for double dealing, hypocrisy and crime; double dealing in promising the profits of protection to the men and giving them to Carnegie; hypocrisy in causing the men to believe that its provisions were for their benefit, when it knew that they were designed to make the hold of monopoly stronger upon them; and crime in enabling wealth to form conspiracies through private troops to take the lives of American citizens.

Workingmen of Toledo! Hear my proofs to-night, that you may learn that the protection which comes to you in the guise of friendship is your bitterest foe; that the help it proposes is for others, not you, and that your true friend in your great struggle to live is the freedom which strikes off from your limb all the shackles of the law and leaves you to possess and enjoy all the opportunities which the world's market contains.

At the threshold I will inquire what protection is and in what manner it operates.

A tariff is a duty imposed upon foreign goods imported into this country. When levied for the purpose of raising money for the support of the government it is called a tariff for revenue. Such a tariff I do not propose to antagonize to-night. For the purposes of my present argument, it may be admitted that the government may properly raise part of its revenue by tariff laws.

A tariff for protection is one levied for the development and help of domestic industries. This result is accomplished by laying a duty on the foreign article in order to raise the price so high that the American producer may undersell it in the domestic market. It is, therefore, clear that the first and most palpable effect of the system is to increase the price of the foreign article to those who wish to buy it.

It also increases the price of the domestic product, for when the duty is placed on the foreign article the American producer raises his price to one just under that at which the foreign article can be profitably sold.

This increase of price is the object and end of the protective system. It can have no other result. Without it manufacturers would have no interest in asking for it, or in maintaining expensive lobbies in Washington to continue it. It is demonstrated by the fact that higher prices prevail in protected countries than in free trade ones, and that in the United States the highest prices in Christendom are charged for nearly all the necessaries of life, except agricultural products, which, for the most part, the tariff cannot affect.

It is sometimes said that the effect of protection is to stimulate production, and that ultimately the resulting competition diminishes prices. But it is plain that American producers would not insist so strenuously upon protection, if on the whole it were to diminish the prices of their goods. Besides, if the ultimate result of protection even as claimed, if left to itself, it is persecuted by conspiracies, combinations and trusts, which the limited market of protection always makes possible.

Again, it is often said that since we have had protection, prices have gone down in the United States. And so they have in the same period all over the civilized world. This, however, is not the result of protection. It has been brought about by inventions, the extended uses of steam and electricity, the improvements in labor-saving machinery and greater speed and security in methods of transportation. All the world has enjoyed the comfort and happiness which the diminution in prices has occasioned, but protected countries less than free trade ones; the United States not so much as England, for if you would compare the prices of almost any article manufactured here with a similar article in England you will find that the one here is dearer, and that the measure of the difference approximates to the duty on the English article which the tariff imposes.

I now enquire what wages are?

They are the price paid in money for the labor of the workman. It is his share of the profit resulting from the joint effort of capital and labor. And here it may be properly remarked that labor is the only thing the workingman has to sell, all other things he has to buy.

These definitions and explanations bring us to the question, can the system of increasing prices, called protection, increase or maintain the wages of labor.

It is my object to show that it cannot.

And first it will be noticed that the duty which the tariff fixes is imposed upon the products of foreign labor and not upon the labo ritself. If it is desired to protect pig iron, a duty is levied upon foreign pig iron; if machines, upon similar foreign machinery; if woolen goods, upon foregn woolen gobds. By the application of the same principle, a duty must be imposed upon foreign laborers if the object is to protect American laborers.

If this is not done you leave the price of labor to be determined by the competition between American and foreign laborers, while the price of commodities is not so left open. Therefore, what the laborer has to sell—his labor—cannot be increased in price by the present system of protection, because under the tariff the competition with foreign laborers is left unchanged, while what he has to buy is increased in price through the restrictions upon the competition between foreign and domestic commodities which the law imposes.

To lessen the competition in what he has to buy, and leave it unchanged in what he has to sell, must inevitably tend not to increase but to decrease wages.

Secondly, the effect of protection is to increase the prices of raw material used in manufacturing, and, therefore, to diminish the amount available for the payment of wages. Labor and material are united in every process of manufacturing, and the business will not be undertaken unless the prices of each are such as to warrant an expectation of profit in the result. It is manifest that the price of material in a particular branch of business might be so high that the manufacturer could not engage in it.

Suppose that to engage in a given enterprise a capital of $100,000 would be required, and that to make his product he would have to expend $60,000 for material and $40,000 for labor, and that with that ratio of expenditure he would be able to make a satisfactory profit. Suppose that the price of his material should be advanced to $80,000. Either he would be obliged to abandon the business altogether, labor losing the $40,000 which before it secured, or the work would be carried on with the sum available for labor diminished one-half. Whatever, therefore, tends to increase the price of material in any branch of manufacturing, tends to diminish the fund applicable to the payment of the wages of labor.

But the manifest effect of protection is to increase the price of all raw material produced abroad and similar American material. Is it not, therefore, clear that the tendency of production is to diminish the wage fund, and not to increase wages?

Thirdly, protection embarrasses the foreign manufacturers by excluding their products from the American market and thereby throws their employees out of work. With nothing to do their eyes are turned to the United States, and, as soon as they are able, they come here to find the work which our tariff took away from them at home. One of the first effects of the McKinley bill was to throw thousands of men out of employment in England, Austria and Germany, large numbers of whom have since come to this country. This result was proclaimed as a great triumph of protection, and the disaster to foreign manufacturers and the loss of work to their employees were fairly gloated over by the advocates of the McKinley bill.

For my part I cannot but sympathize with the sentiment of a great heathen philosopher when he said that he deemed nothing foreign to him which concerned a human being. One would justly be thought guilty of inhumanity, if he were indifferent to the sufferings of one because he was a foreigner or stranger. We read with abhorrence the tales of the brutalities and outrages heaped upon the Jews in Russia, and subscribe large sums of money for their amelioration and relief. Where fire or water by its devastation has brought misery to homes and cities, we give of our means to help the victims of the misfortune without regard to their nationality or blood. We send ship loads of grain to the starving peasants of Russia or the famishing people of Ireland.

And can it be that we, whose lives have been illuminated by acts of charity like these, can rejoice at the sufferings of the starving workmen of London and Liverpool, Vienna and Berlin, Brussels and Paris? What is there in closed establishments there to give us pleasure? What joy do we find in looking at their pinched babes vainly striving to suck substance from the empty breasts of their mothers? What source of gratification can it be to us to watch their eager, hungry families gathered at the table, when there is scarcely food enough to keep them from famishing?

But do you say that this is a necessary result of the building up of American industries by protection? In other words, the idle men, the suffering women, the starving children you would sympathize with if others had caused their misfortunes, but you cannot do so now because you are the artificers of their woes. You have injured them to help yourselves and you rejoice in their sufferings because they result to your advantage.

What is this but the gospel of hate? Where is the sweeter gospel of peace on earth, good will to men? What becomes of the divine charity which making all men akin grieves with the sorrows of all, and rejoices in their successes and strength? What is this spirit but the revival of that which dominating the world before Christianity, prompted the invasion of peaceful lands, the conquest of contented people, the taking of prisoners, the making of slaves, and the return from successful expeditions with triumphal processions, brilliant with the gold and jewels of the vanquished, and filled with the youth and beauty of happy homes, to become the property of and to administer to the pleasures of the victors?

It is a re-birth of barbarism. It is a re-appearing of feudalism. It tells of lands to be invaded, of people to be plundered, of businesses to be destroyed and of homes to be desolated. It ignores the bonds of humanity and the charity of Christianity. It banishes from the soul the virtues which ennoble and dignify it, and make it a desert, the abode of envy, jealousy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness. It makes boundary lines between nations, walls of flames. It turns foreigner into enemy, and would involve nations in never-ending disputes and wars.

But even if you build up for a time your industries by destroying those of other lands and give employment to your laborers by starving foreign ones, there can be no substantial benefit to the workingmen of this country.

There must be atonement for every wrong. Retribution is close upon the heels of every crime. A flaming sword is in the path of every evil-doer. In the flowering of every unjust act there is a seed which sooner or later will develop into a growth of judgment.

You may turn out the workingmen to starve in Manchester or Vienna or Berlin, but they will not stay there. The prospect of employment in this country, of whose markets they have been deprived by protection, invites them. They come to America and soon every toiler here feels the effect of the competition in his own employment. They come here to work, because protection has rendered it impossible for them to work there. You stopped the competition of commodities and inaugurated the competition of men. Better a thousand times let the products of foreign laborers come here to compete with your products, than that the foreign laborers should come here into a personal, face to face, life and death struggle with you for bread and existence.

I charge, therefore, that protection invites the immigration of foreign laborers, the inevitable effect of which is to diminish wages by increasing the competition for them.

Again, protection, except as I have already suggested, cannot affect the great laws by which wages are determined. These are the law of supply and demand, and the law of the efficiency or the productive power of labor.

The nature of the law of supply and demand is so plain that it needs no exposition. It is clear that if there are a thousand laborers and a hundred employers, wages will be low; but if there are a thousand employers and a hundred laborers wages will be high. Protection may enlarge the supply of laborers through foreign immigration, but in any other way it is powerless to affect it. Protection is but an expression of the law-making power. It is itself nothing but law. If protection, therefore, were able to control the supply and demand of labor so as to always give a satisfactory rate of wages, all that it would be necessary to do to accomplish this result would be for congress, state legislatures and city councils to pass laws to that effect. But every one knows that that is impossible. The proposition is absurd. The law of supply and demand is a natural law which human laws are powerless to control except injuriously, powerless as was the command of King Canute to stop the incoming of the tide.

Neither can protection affect the laws of the efficiency of labor. Each man should receive from his employer what his services are worth. One gets twice as much as another because his work is twice as valuable to his employer. One may have received a dollar a day a year ago, and to-day he may get two dollars. He is now worth twice as much to those who employ him as he was then. His efficiency has been doubled. But the result has not been attained by law. Protection could not have caused it. It is the result of care, study, attention to business, increased skill and new acquirements. These have grown out of the sense of duty of each one, his honest love of his vocation, and his ambition to excel. Each man may make himself more proficient within the limits of his possibilities. He must, however, do it himself. The law cannot do it for him; if it could; in the web and woof of the law might be involved every human destiny.

But, again, I inquire if the wages of labor are increased by the tariff, how much of the wages each man receives is attributable to it, and how is he to get it if it is not paid him?

Every employee knows that his wage is fixed by a contract between him and his employer. Has any one stopped to think how much of that he receives on account of protection? And if he has, has he ever been able to learn what it was? Nobody has ever ascertained it, and nobody ever can, because the wage is paid by contract under protection as well as under other systems, the same laws to which I have referred governing in the one situation as in the other.

If the law which gives protection to our industry should provide a rate of wage, dependent upon the profit which the employer should make, and require the employer to report his profits to the government, then the employee, knowing the profit, might ascertain the wage to which he is entitled, and recover it if it were not paid him. But the law does not do that. It gives all the profit of production to the employer and leaves the wage to be determined, not by the profit, but by the old laws of supply and demand and efficiency of labor.

Does the employer, with his pockets stuffed with the money of protection, give a fair share of it as wages to his employees? To ask this question is to answer it. Ask Carnegie and Frick and the five thousand men at Homestead!

I say, therefore, protection does not increase or maintain wages, because it does not provide for them in the tariff laws, fixes no rule by which their rate can be ascertained, and gives the profit to the employer whose selfishness retains all of it except that which the laborers are able to get through the application of the same laws which existed before protection.

There can never be any real increase of wages by law, when such law neither ascertains them nor fixes a method for their ascertainment, nor provides for a recovery of them, when withheld.

Again, there are comparatively few workingmen who in any view can have their wages increased by protection. It must not be forgotten that the tariff is levied upon the foreign product so as to protect the manufacturers of a similar domestic product. The only laborers, therefore, who could be helped by protection are those engaged in the making of commodities with which foreign products come into competition. Workingmen who are engaged in industries not manufacturing protected articles can derive no possible benefit from protection. These include most artisans, carpenters and joiners, brick layers, stone cutters, blacksmiths, painters, paper-hangers, plasterers, tinners, glaziers, teamsters, draymen, railway employees, all clerks and day laborers. None of these are engaged in producing anything protected. Does the brick layer in building a house work on an article which may be disturbed by foreign competition? Do they import from any foreign country any houses with the brick already laid in them? What product of foreign labor does the railway employee fear as likely to come into competition with his work? They cannot construct railroads abroad and import them so as by their competition to endanger the railway employees. And if they could construct and bring them into this country they would have to be run and operated here.

To this class of workingmen must be added the agricultural laborers, who constitute a very large proportion of the toilers of the country. It is true that a tariff is levied upon many of the products of agriculture; but is is idle and useless, so far as the most of them are concerned. As to the most important of the cereals it may be said that we have a surplus for exportation. Whenever that is the case the price of the article is fixed in the foreign market where the surplus is sold. This is evidenced by the fact that the English quotations announced here early in the morning fix the price of every bushel of grain sold in this country that day. Under such circumstances no tariff on foreign grain can affect the price of American grain, and consequently the wages of the American laborers engaged in producing it.

To these must also be added the laborers in the factories engaged in making articles protected by the patent laws of the United States. These laws give them a monopoly of manufacturing for a period of years. During that time they can fix the price of the articles at what they please. Protection cuts no figure in their prices because they have no competition, foreign or domestic. The only effect the tariff can have upon them is to increase the prices of their raw material, and thus diminish the fund applicable to the wages of labor.

These leave only what are known as the great protected industries in which it can be claimed that wages are advanced. They are principally the iron and steel and the textile on the cotton, woolen and silk industries.

Of these I remark that the workingmen in these industries constitute but a small proportion of the total working force of the country, and secondly, that it is difficult to see why they should have their wages increased by law, especially when this increase is to be paid by the other laborers in the country.

But it is not true that when the other workmen have paid this increase that the laborers in the protected industries get it. It is then that the strikes most frequently occur. It is then that the greatest discontent among laborers as to their wages is found.

A comparison between the wages in these industries in this country and in England will show that protection practically does not do for their workmen what it pretends to do.

Suppose that a workingman in the iron and steel or textile industries in England receives a dollar a day, how much should a similar workingman receive in this country, in order to be equal to him?

There are three elements which chiefly determine the wages of the laborer and their value to him. First, the efficiency of his labor; secondly, the steadiness of the employment, and thirdly, the purchasing power of what he earns.

If one man be more efficient than another, he should receive more, because his services are of greater value to the employer. In a given enterprise one may receive $5 per day, and one $2.50, some $1, and some even less. Here differences are the result of differences in productive power, the rule universally being, or at least it ought to be, that the greater the productiveness, the higher the wage.

Then, too, in every estimate the continuousness of the employment must be considered. A man who works every day in the year can, so far as his year's income is concerned, receive less than he who works every other day. If a man is out of employment half of the time, he must receive double the wages of him who works every day in order to obtain an amount equal to his at the end of the year.

Then the purchasing power of the wages must not be overlooked. Money cannot itself clothe and feed the man and his family who has earned it. It must be expended for the necessaries of life. If with a dollar a man can purchase twice as many of those necessaries in one country as in another, his dollar is worth just twice as much to him as if he had earned and spent it in the latter country.

Applying these principles to the relative conditions of the laborers in the two countries, and we find that the American laborer in the iron, steel and textile industries is one-third more productive than the English laborer. Whether this is the result of better management on account of our mill owners, or of the superior skill of our operatives, I shall not now stop to inquire. Certain it is that the statistics show that the workmen in our mills will turn out one-third more work than the English operatives in the same time.

The American mills are closed on an average one-third of the time. Sometimes this is for repair, but oftentimes because of the glutting of the market which its quickness has occasioned. The English mills run substantially all the time through the world's demand, unless in periods of great depression, caused in nearly every instance by the tariff of other nations.

The cost of living is, in most respects, one-third less in England than in the United States. This difference is largely the result of the American tariff, which imposes a duty of 40 percent. on most of the necessaries of life.

We are now prepared to answer the question how much when the English laborers in the industries under consideration receives a dollar a day, should the American receive in order that their wages should be equal?

One-third more for the greater productiveness of his labor, one-third more for the want of steadiness in his employment, and one-third more for the diminished purchasing power of his wages. That is, where the English workingmen in their industries get one dollar a day, the American, to be equal to him, should get two.

But he does not. The average annual wages paid in these industries was less than $350 here, while in the English, such wage was not far from $2.60. Our workmen, therefore, while receiving nominally more than the English, still get $1.50 less than they should have received, to have placed them, under all the circumstances, on an equal plane of equality with the Englishmen. In other words, the American laborers in their protected industries, in view of all conditions of production and living, is not as well off as the Englishmen in similar industries where there is no protection.

To many these statements may seem surprising. But I have given the subject the closest investigation and the propositions I have made I assert with the greatest confidence. I have made a similar statement on the floor of the house of representatives, in the presence of the leaders and high priests of protection, and its accuracy was not contradicted in the general debate which continued for weeks afterwards.

Nothing, in my judgment, more conclusively demonstrates the falseness of the claim of protection to help wages than that it fails to make the American workman as comfortable in the iron, steel and textile industries as is the English workman.

Now what, workingmen of Toledo, is the result of protection to you?

To none of you has it ever brought a dollar of your wage. You have earned it as a result of contract with your employer, and the tariff has not added a penny to what he has promised to pay you. You would have received every cent you have been paid if there had been no tariff at all.

If this were all of protection we might dismiss it without further consideraton.

But it does more. It is right here that it works its injustice. It is at this point that its burdens are imposed. It is because of this injustice that it attempts to make you content with the system by saying it raises your wages!

What is this injustice? It is the increasing the cost of your living 33 1-3 per cent. at least. If you earn five hundred dollars a year and it requires that for the support of yourself and family, you have paid out $150 a year more than you would have been obliged to pay if there had been no tariff. In other words, protection gives you nothing in wages and takes away from you in increased prices one-third of the sum you spend for the articles you need.

There are a few articles on the free list, but the vast majority of things required in the daily consumption of the family are increased in price, there being nearly 4,000 articles on the dutiable list.

Workingmen of Toledo, is this taking from you unnecessarily one hundred and fifty dollars out of every five hundred dollars you spend not worthy of consideration?

Suppose that you have been laboring and earning five hundred dollars a year since 1862, which you have spent for yourself and family. The tariff has taken from you each year $150, in the aggregate amounting to $4,500, which you might have saved. Well invested it would have amounted to much more than that. It might have meant house and lot, money in a savings bank, or perhaps a home where now there is none. You might have spent it. In any event you would have enjoyed it or had the benefit of it in some way. At least it would not have gone, where it has gone, as your contribution to make millionaires of the tariff barons.

If you are a young man earning money to make your start in life, have you not found yourself compelled to pinch and economize in order to get the clothes you want to wear on occasions of society and pleasure and festivity or mourning? Have you not worn the old suit until it has become seedy and threadbare, because you could scarcely afford to buy a new one? Have you not been unable to make provisions for or presents to loved ones, because your earning would not permit it? Why? Because you too had to pay your tax of $150 to the tariff lords.

Fathers, have you not often, with tears in your eyes, refused your wives and daughters things almost indispensable, because you had not the money to spare? Have you not seen plain articles needed in the house which you could not buy? Yet you had toiled from the rising to the setting of the sun. You were sober, prudent and economical. Why did you not have the money? You also had to pay your proportion to swell the growing fortunes of the tariff kings.

In the name of wife, children, family, justice, workingmen of Toledo, why do you continue to pay this tribute when by your votes and those of your fellow-sufferers you can get rid of it? A tax less obnoxious than this aroused the English people to a revolution and brought the head of a king to the block. A tax more defensible than this excited the people of the colonies to revolution and wrested an empire from English domination Would to God that this tax would now give birth to a revolution, not one with bayonets and soldiers and blood, but a peaceful one with logic and argument and truth, not to stop until the citadel of the tariff shall have been overthrown and the walls of protection shall have been swallowed up by the ocean's angry wave, whose waters it was the policy of that system to make as useless for trade as seas of fire.

But it is objected that a tariff is necessary to protect our laborers against the pauper laborers of Europe. I have already suggested one answer to this when I called your attention to the fact that the duty is imposed on the products of foreign labor and not upon the laborer themselves.

Conceding all that may be claimed as to the high wages of this country, do the products of high-priced labor need protection against the products of pauper labor?

Pauper labor means inefficient, unproductive, unskilled labor. Its product can never endanger in competition the product of the labor that is skilled. Low-priced labor does not mean a cheap product, but the converse. Cheap commodities do not mean low wages. Some of the highest priced labor in the world produces the cheapest commodities. Mr. Bookwalter said once that in his manufactory establishment in Springfield, O., he paid higher wages than were paid to men engaged in similar work any where in the world. As a result he was manufacuring the cheapest commodities in that line in the world and could undersell his English competitors in the London market.

Low wages mean high-priced goods. High wages mean cheap goods. What fear should the cheap goods of high-priced American labor have of the competition of the dearer goods of the pauper labor of continental Europe? It is the cheap labor of Germany and Austria and France that is asking for protection against the higher priced labor of England, not the latter against the former. I can understand how continental Europe might pray for protection against our goods, but it is incomprehensible to me that Americans should ask for protection against theirs? It is the case of the manufacturer of the better and cheaper commodity, trembling through fear of competition with the producer of poorer and dearer ones.

An instance once told me and referred to in a speech in congress illustrates this point. A manufacturer of grain bags, which are largely made of jute, a vegetable product of India, and which are used in bagging coffee, rice and other like articles of commerce, started an establishment in this country to manufacture them. He paid his men from $1.50 to $2.00 per a day. His cheap competitors were employes in the neighborhood of a dollar a day. His cheap competitors were the Indian manufacturers, who paid their men 12 to 15 cents a day and women from 5 to 7. As a result in a little while he found a good market here in Cuba and South America, and he said that if the government would take the duty off of jute he would meet his high-priced labor product and undersell the pauper labor of India in the streets of Calcutta itself.

High-priced labor with improved labor-saving machinery turns out such large quantities of goods that each particular article costs less than one made by pauper labor and by old methods. Therefore, it is absurd for the first to be begging for protection against the competition of the latter.

It is also objected that the importation of foreign goods will throw American labor out of employment. Perhaps in certain instances this would be the case where the industries employing theirs are artificial ones, and developed and fostered by the tariff. But to them no injustice need be done by the abrogation of the tariff, as the law of abrogation could easily provide against any harm to any one from the displacement of labor.

But when workingmen are properly and naturally employed, the more the importation of foreign goods, the more work for them. There cannot be a pound or dollar's worth of foreign goods brought here, but that it must be paid for in a pound or dollar's worth of American goods produced by American labor. Be assured that foreigners are not spending their lives working to make presents to us of their products. They expect to take American commodities in exchange for them, and in the ordinary transactions of trade will do so. Therefore the larger the importation, the greater the employment of American labor, and every restriction which protection makes upon such importations is a restriction upon the opportunities, possibilities and hopes of American labor.

In view of what I have said to-night it seems to me that the duty of workingmen in the present situation ought to be plain.

First, it is their duty to develop, strengthen and perfect their labor organizations, which for them are the only bulwark against the aggressions and exactions of the beneficiaries of the tariff. Without them labor would be absolutely at the mercy of the tariff lords. Even with them the strife is generally an unequal one, and in the end labor is often worsted. But if they should cease to exist there would be no future for labor except that which monopoly and tariff-gotten wealth would dictate. One day of organized labor is worth a century of protection to the workingmen of this country.

Secondly, it is their duty to demand of politics and politicians absolute fair play in the struggle for bread and existence. If you must submit to the unrestricted competition of the world in finding employment for your labor demand that you shall have this same unrestricted competition in commodities. If the price of your labor is cheapened by the immigration of foreign laborers, see to it that your necessaries of life are cheapened by the immigration of foreign goods. It would be worse than folly to allow the price of your labor which you base to sell to be diminished by foreign competition and at the same time consent that the price of commodities should be increased by restriction on that competition. In such case you lose when you sell and lose when you buy. The candle will not last long when it burns at both ends. No wonder so many workingmen find it hard to make a fair living. You are handicapped in your life's struggle as few others are. For the merchant, the employer of men, the professional man, there is always some way of moderating the burdens of the law or of escaping them altogether. But upon the shoulders of the workingmen these burdens fall with undiminished force and no hope of relief from them is there except in the repeal of the law which imposes them. Your highest and best interests, therefore demand the abrogation of all of the features of protection in the tariff laws. Their repeal will relieve you from hindrances to your trade, throw away your burdens, and make you free.

Free, did I say? Would I could bring labor, cursed as it is now by bad and selfish laws, to see the Elysian future in store for it, when the dawn of freedom's day shall come. I see it now. Look with me and you shall see it, too.

I point you to every man free to trade with every other human being. Standing, emancipated from the laws' restraints, he enjoys all the possibilities which human existence and human productions possess. Whatever in the whole earth, in his day and generation, is his, so far as the best development of his untrammeled powers can attain it. He reaches his highest achievable destiny in view of his surroundings and faculties, for there is no law to hold back or restrain, no slavery to fasten on its chains, nor authorized selfishness to put obstacles in the way. The paths are all open and free. Equal opportunities are for all. Each goes straight without hindrance from legislation to the end nature has indicated for him.

The clashings are conflicts between privileges and the people are gone, because in freedom's light privileges have disappeared. There are no days of enforced idleness to be followed by others of excessive work, because there is no more over-production. The world's demand for everything keeps everybody busy in the natural production which soil, climate and opportunity make suitable for each. Conspiracies, combinations and trusts are no more, because the limited market which caused them has been succeeded by the world's market, which destroys them. Strikes, shut-downs, lock-outs, reduction of wages cease, for the whole world demanding everything, keeps all occupied at living wages. Rents and evictions are unknown except to the unworthy, for each laborer gets a home for himself out of what he saves from the tariff robbery.

The causes of war disappear with the tariff, the mother of the brood. Standing armies have become unnecessary. The motive of private interest which springs from the personal trade of the citizen of one country with the citizen of every other commands the peace, and inaugurates the era of industrialism to succeed that of nullitism.

It is the end of paternalism in society, despotism in authority, and centralization in government. It is the era of the man. It disengages each social unit from those which surround it. It makes each person a separate, determinate part of the social whole. It is the uplifting of the individual. It raises him to the very highest altitude possible under terrestial conditions whence he waits to welcome the coming of the millenial dawn, which supplying the defects of human institutions by the Divine power, brings the perfect day to tired and trouble-laden humanity.

Another duty is apparent. The workingmen should associate themselves with the political organization which proposes the relief they desire. The republican party approves protection and advocates its continuance. The democratic platform denounces protection as a fraud and robbery. Between the two what workingman can hesitate to choose?

But it was not necessary in this canvass that the democracy should have a platform on this subject. Its candidate was a sufficient platform. Before the presidential election four years ago, the president of the United States addressed a message to congress calling attention to the injustice of the tariff, and urging the repeal of many of its protective features. Friends advised against it. Cabinet officers remonstrated. His party leaders disapproved. But neither advice, nor remonstrance, nor self-interest, nor threats, nor fear of defeat restrained him. Loving the truth, solicitious for the conditions of labor, fearless of consequences, he staked his election upon his message and its results and lost. The people did not see the truth clearly. The hold of monopoly upon the country was too strong. The laboring people did not realize their burdens.

But the work of education was inaugurated. The light has commenced to shine in dark places. He who lost his life shall save it. He who was beaten at one election shall win at another, and in the same sign by which the first was lost. And in the glory of freedom's day, which shall come with his triumph, the workingmen of America shall find their leader, prophet and emancipator in Grover Cleveland.

As Mr. Hurd finished what must be considered the greatest speech of his life, the audience burst into a cheer that seemed to shake the building.

"For the cause, our candidate and Frank Hurd—three cheers," shouted the chairman, jumping to his feet.

These were given with an energy that showed a loyalty and zeal unmistakable and uncontrollable, and the great rally was over.

President Carnot has conferred the chevalier's ribbon of the Legion of Honor upon Henry Haynie, vice president of the Foreign Press Club is Paris, and Henry Mosier, the artist. Both the gentlemen thus decorated are Americans.

SATURDAY SPECIALS!

In Furnishing Goods, Together With Our.....

.....Clearing Sale of Summer Goods!

LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

Universal Reductions.

25c Garments for 19c.
20c Garments for 15c.
19c Garments for 12 1-2c.

LADIES' COLLARS!

For 5c Each.

Choice of our entire stock.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

For 10c.

Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered.

CHILDREN'S HOSE!

Three grand bargains, cannot be matched anywhere.

For 5c, worth 10c.
For 15c, worth 25c.
For 25c, worth 35c.

All sizes in Children's Red and Tan Stockings.

LADIES' HOSE!

Specials in Fast Black, extra fine gauge.
For 25c, worth 35c.
For 35c, worth 50c.
Black Silk Hose for $1.98.

FOR 49c!

25 dozen Gents' Fine Embroidered Night Robes, made of the best muslin and worth regularly 59c, 65c and 75c.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR!

For 37½c.

Gents' Sanitary Grey Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, reduced from 50c.

For 49c.

Gents' French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, regular value 75c.

R. L. McELROY, 209 and 211 SUMMIT STREET.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward, usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1892.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Advice to Mothers of Fretful Babies.

828 Huron St., Toledo, O., July 17, '92.
Hand Medicine Co., Gentlemen:

My baby is now three months old and has had colic all her life. We gave her all kinds of remedies without any beneficial effect. I was almost discouraged in trying anything else when a friend told me of your Dr. Hand's Colic cure. I gave her 12 drops which acted like a charm. Now as soon as I discover she has wind colic I give her one or two doses which relieves her entirely. I want to advise all mothers who have fretful babies to use Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. I will hereafter always keep it in the house.

MRS. C. J. CURTISS.

For sale by the following druggists: R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bower & Friederich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Van Stone.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE

CHICAGO TO DENVER.

A Family Affair

Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.

Hires' Root Beer

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

AWNINGS
TENTS, FLAGS,
Binder and
Stack Covers,

Horse, Wagon and Waterproof Covers.

FREYMAN BROS.,
16 AND 28 SUMMIT ST.

KNABE PIANOS.

CONSPICUOUSLY PRE-EMINENT!

For sale in Toledo only by

The Whitney & Currier Co.

N. B. BACON. T. F. HUBER.

BACON & HUBER
ARCHITECTS,
33 and 34 Chamber of Commerce.

KARL :-: MATHEIS

Fine Funeral Furnishings

428 Summit St.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between F. O. Graper & Co., doing grocery business at 1620 Adams street, is this day dissolved. The assets and liabilities of the late firm are assumed by F. O. Graper.

Absolutely the Best.

It is richest in pure cream of tartar;
It is strongest in wholesome leavening power;
It has the best keeping qualities and is the most economical;
It contains no alum, ammonia or other deleterious substance;
All the ingredients used are published on the label.

Cleveland's

Superior

Baking Powder

To- Day the planet Mars is nearer the earth than it will be again for fifteen years, being but 35,000,000 miles off.

It is now in what astronomers call opposition. The earth is exactly between Mars and the Sun, so that a line drawn from the center of one would pass through the center of the other two.

Present prices on the finer

BED ROOM SUITES

afford a clear saving of 30 to 35 per cent.

Here are the figures:—

Former price $135, now $85.
Former price $125, now $80.
Former price $85, now $60.
Former price $75, now $55.

Will it be to your gain?

THE

Meilink Furniture Co.

NEW YORK APPORTIONMENT

Declared Unconstitutional by the Courts.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Judge Rumsey to-day handed down a decision in the case of the Monroe county board of supervisors declaring the state apportionment act void and unconstitutional.

The decision is based mainly upon the ground that the representation in many of the districts is inequitable and that the constitutional provision in this respect has been plainly disregarded.

MITTS! MITTS! MITTS!
On Saturday, buy Gloves and Mitts
At LAMSONS'.

City of Toledo for the lake to-night. Good music. Fair 25c.

DROWNED IN A FLOOD.

London, Aug. 5.—Six persons have been drowned by the flooding of a coal mine at Dewsbury, Yorkshire. The water rushed in so suddenly that the victims who were in a remote part of the mine had no opportunity to escape.

We are selling goods cheap now. Look through our new goods.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

KOKOLENE | Most refreshing in the bath.

LAMSON BROS.'
JET BLACK HOSIERY
is the best to be had.

There are 1,000,000 and more species of insects in the world.

You neglect your interests if you do not examine our Curtains.
LAMSON BROS.

Silk worms are sold by the pound in China.

Lowest prices on Sun Umbrellas
At LAMSONS'.

An opal, said to weigh one and a quarter pounds, was taken out of a mine, near Moscow, Idaho, a short time ago.

Don't miss the bargains at Connolly Bros'.

The employes of a hotel in Troy, N. Y., struck before breakfast, and the guests were obliged to go hungry.

Our Carpets and Draperies are nearly all in. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

The people's party also has a baby pet in the form of little Alice Evans, General Weaver's grandchild.

Just the thing for school dresses. Hundreds of remnants of dress goods cheap,
At LAMSONS'.

Stmr. Pastime, Presque Isle.

Any case of the liquor, opium or morphine habit can be absolutely cured in a course of treatment at the Keeley Institute of Ypsilanti, Mich., noted as the finest Keeley institute in America. For full information concerning it address: Agent of Keeley Institute, Hotel Hamilton, or 706 Madison street, Toledo, O.

AGAINST THE MASONS.

Rome, Aug. 5.—In an encyclical letter to the bishops throughout Italy the pope declares that the actions of the Free Masons of Italy are subversive of religion.

Train leaves Cherry street depot 8:30 a. m., for Manitou Beach.

A Cincinnati man ate 930 lemons in sixty days to cure rheumatism. He is in a precarious condition.

Every hour adds thousands of dollars' worth to our stock.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

Big values at our clearing sale. Connollys'

Presque Isle | This is the favorite resort for Sunday schools. For special rates apply to
F. N. QUALE, Manager.

ALL OVER THE CITY.

Minor Notes of Interest in the Local News Line,

Gathered by the Bee's Corps of Hustlers,

And Put in Shape for Perusal by People Who Are Pressed for Time—Happenings of the Day in a Nutshell.

Harvesting is fast drawing to a close.

Burial permits for four infants were issued yesterday.

A bicycle tournament will take place at Put-in-Bay next week.

Fifty-three passengers left on the Depere for Mackinac yesterday.

Militia encampments for the present year are about concluded.

The Gilbert opera company appeared at Van Wert last evening.

Spitzer & Co. have purchased $20,000 of Lorain county jail bonds.

Fire commissioners' monthly meeting occurs to-morrow afternoon.

Naturalization papers were issued to Anton Zytkus this morning.

The City of Toledo carried a large list of passengers to the Bay to-day.

Steamer C. B. Wallace for Orchard Grove, Perrysburg and Maumee.

The latest improved machinery used by the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

The People's theater will open Monday, August 22, with A Barrel of Money.

A case of diphtheria is reported by Dr. Wm. Cherry at 2144 Bitch street.

Premium lists for the county fairs are now being printed in the country papers.

Wm. Conklin was given $5 and costs in police court this morning for disturbance.

Rev. Vibbert, of Toledo, will preach at Grellton, Henry county, next Sunday afternoon.

The paving of Fourteenth street, between Washington and Monroe, has been commenced.

Robert Dakin is putting up a warehouse at the corner of St. Clair and Lafayette streets.

The Machinists' union will net a handsome sum from their excursion to Put-in-Bay yesterday.

Veterans belonging to the 130th regiment, O. V. I., will reune at Presque Isle on the 24th inst.

Internal revenue collections yesterday amounted to $1,321.05, nearly $900 of hich was for beer stamps.

Mrs. F. Kennedy has secured a permit for a residence to cost $1,000, to be erected on Virginia street.

Next Tuesday will be German day on the Wellington Burt. A large excursion will go to Marengo Park.

Lakeside camp-meeting is now in full blast, and continues for 10 days, followed by the German camp-meeting.

Street car collisions are becoming too frequent, and it does not appear as if there was any reason for such.

David and Susan Younglove were given $5 and costs each for creating a disturbance, in police court this morning.

Some one entered the window at Metler & Deat's feed store on Cherry street last night and stole 40 cents in pennies.

A cry still goes up for the cleaning of the streets and alleys, but the street commissioner does not appear to heed it.

Toledo Electric Light company's stockholders will meet in this city on the 9th, to pass on several important matters.

The Knights Templar and their ladies leave to-morrow afternoon over the Clover Leaf and its connections for Denver.

A jury was summoned to-day in the case of the state versus Elderkin, on trial in police court to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Devil's Lake train on the C., J. & M. will leave an hour later than usual next Sunday morning—8:30 a. m. instead of 7:20.

There will be an installation of Good Templar officers at Auburndale this evening, followed by an address by Mr. Chas. Selner

The C., H. & D. has let a contract for 600 gondola cars to the Peninsular Car company, of Detroit, delivered in September.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Thomas E. Blauvett and Julia Argner, Warren M. Smith and Carrie M. Weatherford.

The remains of the late Mrs. Casey will arrive in the city to-night at 10 o'clock, the train having been delayed a few hours.

W. E. Cawood has chartered the W. R. Burt for next Friday, when he will give a complimentary excursion to Marengo park.

The Sunday school meeting conducted by Marion Lawrance will be held at the First Congregational church, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30.

D. E. Bailey, now of Buffalo, has disposed of some Summit street property to Mr. S. C. Schenck, as trustee, for a consideration of $7,000.

The Ohio Yacht club directors will meet at the island this evening. The club proper meets next week Friday, when there will be dancing.

The Aid society of the Monroe street M. E. church will give an excursion to Monroe, Mich., next Wednesday. The ladies invite their friends.

New curves are being put in at the corner of Summit and Adams streets, and passengers are enjoying a walk of a couple of blocks for transfer.

Some of the prizes to be awarded at the Foresters' picnic on August 15 are displayed in Hudson's window, and are attracting much attention.

Earl Rickard was held up last night by two unknown men on Toledo Belt railroad near the Wood county line and was relieved of his watch and $3.

Robert Blum lodge of Odd Fellows will picnic at Collingwood Avenue grove next Wednesday afternoon. There will be music and other good things.

Two workmen, named Peter Wite and Robert Bell, were precipitated from a scaffold at the Craig shipyards yesterday, but were not seriously injured.

An advance squad of Battery D will leave for Newark in the morning, to assist in preparing the camp for the reception of the main body next week.

22 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1.00 tomorrow. Beautiful cards given away free to all patrons. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 308 Monroe street, near Summit.

Paul and Mary Levy were arrested this afternoon for petit larceny. They are Arabians, and the woman stole a pocketbook from a lady in the toilet room at the union depot.

By-laws of Pemberville lodge, F. and A. M., were lost on the streets of Toledo yesterday. S. S. Walker, turnkey at the police station, would be obliged for their return to him.

Richard Wheeler was arraigned in police court this morning in the charge of robbery. He choked Lily Parks and took $2 away from her. He was bound over to common pleas court.

H. H. Cushing's excursion to Marengo park, complimentary to his patrons, is creating considerable favorable comment. There will undoubtedly be a large crowd to participate in the festivities.

City Solicitor Read is expected home from New York this evening or to-morrow morning, and on his arrival the board of revision will pass on the evidence taken in Street Commissioner Bower's case.

Try Folger's Rose Brand Hams.

At the monthly meeting of the workhouse board yesterday afternoon, three paroles were granted, two of which were on condition that the recipients would leave the city. Nothing of public importance was passed upon.

About two dozen Toledoans who visited Detroit had an experience which the gentlemen do not care to talk about. They were very anxious the ladies should be at the boat on time, thinking they knew a woman's propensity for sight-seeing, but when the boat started on her return trip, the gentlemen did not materialize. They rode home on the train later in the day.

Building permits have been issued to John Burand for a $600 frame dwelling on Curtis street; to G. W. Lynn for a $1,800 frame dwelling on Broadway and to C. G. Pomeroy for a $2,500 brick dwelling on Twelfth street.

The senior department of St. John's M. E. Sunday school, with the officers and teachers, will have a moonlight ride on the steamer Douglas next Wednesday evening. Refreshments will be taken along and a jolly good time is expected.

Otto Klives has been presented with a beautiful Knight's jewel as a mark of appreciation from Concord lodge, K. P., for his zealous efforts in behalf of the body, and primarily for bringing in the greatest number of applications during the last term.

Streets Will be Lighted To-Night.

Dynamos are being placed in position in the Maumee rolling mills, and by to-night many if not all the streets will be lighted. Manager Moore returned east last evening and the Backus deal will not be definitely closed until his return.

Toledo Division U. R., K. P.

Toledo division, Uniformed Rank, K. of P., is being drilled for the coming encampment at Kansas City. The silent drill will consist of 125 movements from formation of division to break ranks. The Toledo division will enter the prize drill.

Suit For Personal Injury.

In common pleas court to-day Morris Rosenthorp commenced suit against the Consolidated Street Railway company for $2,000 damages for personal injuries. These injuries consisted of a severe electrical shock sustained while riding on one of the cars of the company named.

Your Summer Vacation.

Elliot Talmadge, a former Toledoan, will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Sunday. Mr. Talmadge is at present a professor in a French-Canadian school at Springfield, Mass. He will take for his subject "Summer Vacations."

The Y. M. C. A. Building.

The Y. M. C. A. will do something before long in the matter of their new building. A special committee has been appointed to take right hold of the project, and a meeting will be held the latter part of this month to decide on plans of procedure.

Enters a General Demurrer.

In the United States court this afternoon the Central Chandelier company filed a demurrer in the Maitland infringement case. The court is asked to dismiss the case with costs. The defendant demurs to the bill of complaint and all matter therein contained.

The Tenth Anniversary.

The tenth anniversary of the organization of Mark E. Sibley camp, Sons of Veterans, will be appropriately observed Monday evening, August 15, at G. A. R. hall. A musical and literay entertainment will be provided, and the ladies and friends will be invited to attend.

Miss Skehan Slightly Better.

Miss Josie Skehan, who was reported as being in a very critical condition yesterday, is slghtly improved to-day. She took a little nourishment this morning and is resting quietly this afternoon. Dr. Monroe said to a Bee that with careful nursing and perfect quiet, he hoped to be able to bring her through.

Leiter Bound Over.

Charles D. Leiter was given a hearing before Commissioner Beckham yesterday afternoon on the charge of robbing the postoffice at Hector, Putnam county. He entered a plea of not guilty. On the testimony of the postmaster and others, he was bound over in the sum of $300 to await the action of the grand jury at the December term of U. S. court. Leiter was unable to furnish bail and is now in the care of Sheriff Stuart.

Those Jolly Fellows.

The Jolly Dancing club gave another successful moonlight excursion on the City of Toledo last evening. The excursions under the auspices of this club are the most enjoyable given. Theo Baumann is the president; J. W. Mitchel, vice-president; J. J. Blaser, secretary; J. H. Cook, treasurer; W. O. Schroeder, assistant treasurer. F. Robideau, W. C. Braatz, T. H. Denlard, A. R. Pool and E. Fahrer are the other members of this jolly organization.

At the Elks Last Evening.

On the occasion of their safe return from Europe, Chas. Singer and Rudolph Brand were given a reception at the Elks' last evening. A fine spread was served with punch and all the fixin's, after which there was music, dancing and short addresses sandwiched in with reminiscences of the trip to Buffalo. A feature of the social session was a tragic recitation by Mark Lynch, of the Booth and Barrtee company, an old Toledo boy who is visiting here.

Drowned at Put-in-Bay.

Oscar James, a postoffice employe at Cincinnati, was drowned at Put-in-Bay yesterday while in swimming. Mr. James had been on his vacation with John Burke and John Foi. They had been east, and arriving in Toledo they took a run down to Put-in-Bay.

The body was brought to Toledo on the steamer last evening. The unfortunate young man was 21 years of age. He leaves a mother, two sisters and a brother.

Marshall Wilder and Others.

Arrangements are being perfected for the Star course next season. Ovid Musin, the celebrated violinist, and a musical company which includes the American nightingale, Anna Louise Tanner, will open the course. The Mendelssohn club and the original Temple quartet of Boston have also been secured. Marshall P. Wilder, the diminutive jester, will also be one of the attractions. He will be supported by a company of singers. The others have not yet been selected.

Seventh Ward Election.

The special election in the Seventh ward for a member of council to succeed Mr. Swain is proceeding smoothly to-day. The candidates are George B. Hull on the democratic ticket and A. C. Osborne on the republican. The vote is very light, and hardly half the strength of the ward will be polled. Among those who are voting, however, the democrats are showing up well, and there is every probability that Mr. Hull will be elected to the seat he so ably filled before.

Not at the Publication Office.

The Toledo Bee is issued at 3 o'clock every afternoon. Coming by mail, the Northwest receives its copy not until the next morning. Last Saturday's edition was not received by us until Monday morning following! And this notwithstanding we called at the postoffice after the distribution of every mail. Where does the fault lie? Is it in the publication office, the route agent or the inefficiency of the Napoleon postoffice? It certainly is the fault of one or the other. Now which?—Napoleon Northwest.

You may rest assured, Mr. Orwig, the fault does not lie with the publication office. Everything moves with promptness and dispatch in the Bee office.

A Mouse on a Downy Bed.

Last evening at 5 o'clock J. W. Flowers, the jeweler on Adams street, put a $10-bill in his cash drawer. About 6 o'clock, while making change for a customer, he missed the $10-bill. He inquired among his men, and found that none of them had paid it out or made change. A thorough investigation was instituted, and a mouse hole was found through the rear panel of the drawer. The clue was followed up and the mouse's tracks followed to a hole in the back of the store. At the entrance of this was found several burnishing wheels, which are made of soft material, but were too large for the hole. The $10-note was not found, and no doubt his mouseship now reclines on a bed made of Mr. Flower's $10-bill. There is nothing too rich for mice.

The Boy Burglars.

The gang of boy burglars were tried in police court on a number of charges divided as follows, this morning: Geo. Smith, John Gates, Frank Hannon and Henry Hannon, for stealing four boxes of cigars from S. Wolff; Morris Pepersal and Harry Davis, for stealing three dollars from Morris Conlisk; Frank Hannon and John Gates for stealing $14 from Michael Refior and $15 from Morris Conlisk; Harry Davis, Morris Pepersal and John Gates for stealing four melons from M. Freedman. Sentence was reserved until to-morrow.

Toledo's Professional People.

Miss Louise Galloway will leave shortly to join the County Fair company. She will play Taggs.

Frank Galloway is in New York getting ready to start out as treasurer of the Fair Rebel company.

Miss Lillian Oesterman is in New York rehearsing with the Hands Across the Sea company.

Mark Lynch, late of the Booth and Barrett company, is summering in Toledo.

Anna Belmont goes with a Madison Square success next season.

Miss Kathryn Oesterman, of the Gossoon company, will be home for several days next week.

Bert St. John is on the road with his Gilbert Opera company and doing well.

Local Labor Notes.

Next Wednesday evening has been named by Carpenters' union, No. 25, for the open meeting. Messrs. Booth and Fellows will deliver addresses.

Joan of Arc assembly will hold their meeting at the Free Employmnt office this evening.

Regular meeting to-night of the Lathers' union at Druid hall.

Plasterers hold the weekly meeting at Mulcahey's hall to-night.

Machine Woodworkers meet to-night.

The Pavers hold a meeting to-morrow night.

Stationary engineers meet to-morrow evening.

Superintendent Murphy, of the Free Employment office, has made the following report of the work of the office for the week ending August 4:

	Males.	Females.
Situations wanted	79	29
Help wanted	31	45
Positions secured	28	23

The Pen Opening Up For a Guest.

On the 10th of last March J. W. Flowers, jeweler on Adams street, sent to the First National bank a draft for collection by Adolph Goldsmith, amounting to $77.85. Mr. Flowers paid the amount and took the cancelled draft as receipt. Yesterday morning he received a letter from Adolph Goldsmith requesting him to send a copy of the draft, stating that they had never received the amount, though he had been properly credited on his account. Th letter further states that the draft as a forgery committed by a certain employe who was responsible and would have to settle.

Roulet & Baker, jewelers on Summit, had a similar transaction with this house about two months ago, and this morning received a similar letter. The latter draft amounted to about $50. Certified copies of both papers were made and sent to New York this morning.

Toledo Talent.

The Wauseon Expositor of yestreday has the following on the Gilbert Opera company, mainly composed of Toledo people, which will be read with gratification by their friends:

The Gilbert Opera company opened the season at Scott's opera house in this city by presenting La Mascotte to a fair but very enthusiastic audience. The company from first to last is first-class in every respect and deserved a crowded house. Miss May Sylvester as Bettina, Mr. St. John as Rocco, Mr. Henderson as Lorenzo, Mr. Robert Kane as Pippo and Miss Ritta Booth as Fametta are deserving of special mention. They all filled the different roles assigned to them artistically, making all they could out of their respective parts, yet not overdoing it. The chorus was also good. In a few words, the company is by far the best Wauseon citizens have had the pleasure of attending for some time, and should they ever return to this city will be greeted by a packed house.

The Toledo Press Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Press club was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Fleming was elected to membership. Treasurer Caughling made further report on the late excursion. A committee was appointed to consider a proposition relative to new headquarters. An adjournment was taken until next Thursday afternoon to take action on the new constitution, and at which every member is requested to be present. The following memorial on the death of Mr. Charles Harrison was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have learned of the death of our highly esteemed fellow member, Mr. Charles Harrison, which occurred at Cincinnati, July 30, 1892; be it

Resolved, We, the members of the Toledo Press club, sincerely mourn the loss of a brilliant worker in the newspaper profession; a genial friend and companion; a working member of this club; a man who was at once a scholar, a thinker and a generous lover of humanity.

Resolved, We, the members of the Toledo Press club, sympathize deeply with the wife of Mr. Harrison in her irreparable loss of a kind, affectionate and good husband; we hereby tender such sympathy and assurance that we mourn with her for the life that has gone out thus early leaving sorrow and desolation where once was happiness and love.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Toledo Press club and that a copy be engrossed and forwarded to Mrs. Charles Harrison.

JOINED THE CIRCUS.

Two Lads Strike Out to Make Their Fortunes

In the Show Business, and no Doubt Wish They Were Home With Three Meals a Day Again.

Two more boys have run away from good homes to join the circus, and it is safe to say that if they have not yet come home they are on the way or wish at the bottom of their hearts that they were.

At the police station yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Miland, of Nebraska avenue, reported that her son, aged 14, and one belonging to Mr. Lawrence, of about the same age, had run away from home and that there was every reason to believe they had gone with Sells' circus. They had not been home since Wednesday morning. One of her younger sons, it seems, started with the boys, but backed out and returned home.

Sergeant Robinson wired to Wauseon, where the show was billed to appear next, but at noon to-day had heard nothing from it. It is reported that the aggregation went to South Chicago.

Pierre Loti has an intense fondness for animals, and he has been surrounded always by pets—dogs, birds, and all kinds of furred and feathered friends. On board his frigate he always had as his constant companions a West African parrot, named Fidex, and Neptune, an English spaniel. A new anecdote of Pierre Loti, throwing a pleasing light on his amicable character, is told in Paris. While in Brittany one summer, several years ago, his dog, Neptune, fell off a bridge into a river, striking his head against a stone. For a moment Pierre Loti stood dismayed. Then he flung off his coat and plunged into the river after the dog, and succeeded in bringing it, wounded and insensible, safely to land.

DUQUESNE RIOTERS.

All But One of Them Under Arrest.

They Are Guarded by Soldiers—Excitement Intense and More Trouble Brewing.

Duquesne, Pa., Aug. 5.—All but one of the alleged participants in yesterday's riots for whom warrants have been issued have been arrested. It is said more warrants will be sworn out to-day.

Excitement here is intense and more trouble would not be a surprise. Only ten strange carpenters are at work inside the mill inclosure.

By order of the burgess, saloons in Duquesne and at Cochran station have been closed.

A large picnic is being held here to-day for the benefit of the strikers.

Those arrested are John McClean, P. F. K. Hogan, W. J. Nolan, John Usie, J. M. Snyder, J. A. Easler, J. T. Bennett, Martin Kennedy, Jacob Bickie, Emsley Coates and John Haas. They are kept under a heavy guard of soldiers and will be taken to jail this evening.

LAKE MARINE.

What the Vessels Are Doing on the Great Inland Seas.

At the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 5.—Up—Gilcher, 4 a. m.; Palmer, 8; Wheeler, Ashland, 9; Marina, Mariska, 10.

Down—Majestic, midnight; Denver, 2 a. m.; Japan, 3; Roseda, 10:05; Shrigley, Ogarita, Brink, 6; Wilson, 104, Mnch, Moran, 8; Pontiac, 9:30. Calm, cloudy.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns, Aug. 5.—Down—Rochester, 11:20 last night; King, 12:15 a. m.; Vulcan, 2; Pasadena, 5; Lansing, 5:30; Grand Traverse, Oades, consort, 6:10; Raxes, 6:40; Ohio, Schlesinger, 7:20; Savage, 8:40; Toga, 10:30; Hecla, Saranac, 11.

Up—Duncan, 12:20 a. m.; Cadillac, 12:50; Mercur, Pratt and consort, Flower, 3:20; Ford, Clark, 3:40; Iron Chief and consort, 4; Hodge, 5:40; Thomson and consort, 6; Albino, Fedora, 6:40; Ira Owen, 6:50; Owego, 7; Saxon, Doud, 7:15; Northern King, 8; Creussia, 8:40; Hackett and consort, James Pickands, Uranius, 9; Wood, Hudson, 9:30; Abercorn and barges, Jenks, 10:20.

Port Huron.

Pt. Huron, Aug. 5.—Down—Grand Traverse, Rugee, 11 last night; Ohio, Yakima and consort, Schlesinger, midnight; Mt. Clemens, 2:45 a. m.; Gogebic, Germanic, Hutchinson, 4; Chicago, Tioga, Tempest and barges, Saranac, Marcia, Harper, 6; Houghton, Kirby, 6:20; Masaba, Marion, Syracuse, Iasco, 7; Britain and barges, 7:30; F. & P. M., Britton, Paisley, 7:50; Kalkaska, 9; Pahlow and consort, 9:30.

Up—Lenty and barges, Republic, Snook and barges, Burlington and barges, 12:25 a. m.; Veronica, Amboy, Wissahickon, Owen, Schuette, 12:30; Ralph and consort, New Orleans, Paige, 2:45; Tice and consort, 3:30; Sawyer and consort, 3:45; Bradley and consort, 4; America, Wolf, 6; Desmond, Reid, Africa, Buffalo, 7:30; Martin, Idaho, Morley, Ewen, 8:30; Norwalk and consort, Missoula and consort, Business and consort, Kansas, Wade, Depere, Kendall and barges, Hopkins and consort, 10:30; Richardson, Brock, 11.

Mackinw, Aug. 5.—Down Vail, Baltic, Peterson, 10 last night; Plankinton, 11:30; Canisteo, consorts, 5:30 a. m.; Norman, 5:40; Andaste, 6; Tower, 7:15; Robert, Packer, 8:40; Flint, 9:30; Schuck, Marsh, Selkirk, Baldwin, consort, 10; Holland, consort, 10:30.

Up—Frontenac, 10:40 last night; Robert Mills, 11; Lackawanna, Isabella, Boyce, consort, 4 a. m.; Edward Smith, consorts, 8; Devereux, 10:30. At anchor—Rainbow, Burroughs, consort. Wind southwest, blowing hard, cloudy.

Cleveland.

Cleveland, Aug. 5.—Notwithstanding talk of reduction in Duluth grain rate of three cents, steamer John Owen was chartered through Cleveland broker this morning at 3 1-4. Some Duluth coal shippers talk of 40 cent coal rate on account of light supply, but there is little probability of reduction as vessels would undoubtedly go light. Ore freights are all strong and unchanged.

Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Grain rates are in boom to-day and 2 1-2c is being freely paid on wheat to Buffalo. The morning's business included a dozen good sized carriers, some of which will not be ehr to load for several days. Wheat is the principal thing now moving.

Non-Union Men Badly Handled.

Sault Ste Marie, Aug. 5.—Several non-union sailors were attacked by members of the Seamen's union on the piers last night. The non-union men were badly handled, being stoned and slugged until they escaped.

Coal Freights.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Little doing in coal freights; rates firm at former figures. Charters: Vail, Baltic, Chicago, 60 cents; Panther, Massasoit, Milwaukee, 60 cents; Ishpeming, Toledo, 25 cents.

TOLEDO PORT LIST.

Arrivals.

Schr. A. C. Maxwell, Buffalo, light.
Prop. Samuel Marshall, Buffalo, light.
Schr. C. A. King, Detroit, light.
Schr. Mary, Detroit, light.
Stmr. City of Norodlet, Detroit, light.
Stmr. Idlewild, Detroit, pass. and mdse.
Stmr. Messenger, Monroe, pass.
Stmr. Douglas, Monroe, pass.
Prop. W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, light.
Schr. N. C. West, Marine City, light.
Schr. Kate Kelley, Buffalo, coal.
Schr. Maize, Cheboygan, lumber.
Prop. P. D. Armour, Buffalo, light.
Schr. R. J. Gibbs, Algonac, light.
Schr. Lyman Casey, Oscoda, lumber.
Stmr. Abercorn, Cheboygan, lumber.
Prop. Wyoming, Oscoda, lumber.

Clearances.

Stmr. Wyoming, Oscoda, light.
Schr. A. C. Maxwell, Buffalo, wheat.
Stmr. Samuel Marshal, Buffalo, wheat.
Stmr. Commerce, Sandusky, light.
Stmr. City of Nicolet, Pt. Huron, coal.
Stmr. W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, wheat.
Schr. N. C. West, Marine City, coal.
Stmr. Russell Sage, Buffalo, wheat.
Schr. G. G. Houghton, Buffalo, wheat.
Stmr. Abercorn, Cheboygan, light.
Schr. Lyman, Oscoda, light.
Schr. R. J. Gibbs, Algonac, light.
Stmr. Mesenger, Monroe, pass.
Stmr. Douglas, Monroe, pass.
Schr. Maize, Oscoda, light.
Stmr. P. D. Armour, Buffalo, wheat.
Stmr. Idlewild, Detroit, pass. and mdse.

A painting of the baptism of Prince Maurice Victor Donald, of Battenburg, which took place in the drawing-room of Balmoral castle, has been finished by George O. Reid, of the Scottish academy, and shown to Queen Victoria. It contains 30 figures.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Close: Wheat—August, 78@78 1-8c; September, 78@78 1-8c. Corn—August, 50 3-4c; September, 50 3-8c. Oats—August, 32 1-2c; September, 33 1-4@33 3-8c. Pork—September, $12 65. Lard—September, $7 80@7 82 1-2. Ribs—September, $7 85.

The year 1892 has been an exceptionally prosperous one for all sections of the Great Southwest. Now is the time to get a home there. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas, or J. J. Byrne, Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr., Monadnock bld., Chicago, for free pamphlets.

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Low Rate Home Seekers' Excursions will be run from the East to points in Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Ter., New Mexico and Texas, via Santa Fe route, on Aug 30 and Sept 27. Address or call on G. B. GILMAN, Michigan Pass. Agt. Detroit, Mich.

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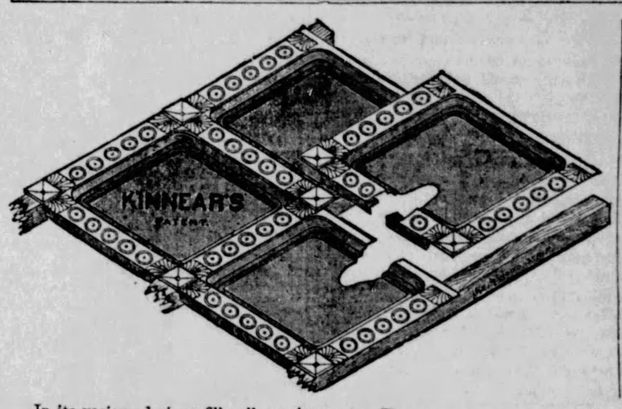

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The Toledo Bee

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, Editor and Publisher.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

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Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.
For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. DRIGGS, of Monroe.
For Judge of Supreme Court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.
For Member State Board of Public Works,
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

Beyond compare. Frank Hurd is the greatest orator in Ohio, and every citizen of this city ought to be proud that Mr. Hurd lives in Toledo.

There is a strong undercurrent in Toledo favorable to a board of control for our municipal government. The Bee will support such a movement, even though the legislature be republican, and even though partisanship will creep in somewhere. The principle of better government is what we contend for, and the end will justify the means. Give us a board of control for Toledo.

A bright Irishman received a pair of knitted socks from his mother in the old country, upon which he was obliged to pay a duty of three dollars. He wrote and asked Gov. McKinley to whom should he apply to have the money refunded. If "the foreigner pays the tax" for one, mustn't he pay it for all? Mr. McKinley received the letter six weeks ago and hasn't yet had time to reply.

Farmers in the great west are offering as much as $2 and $2.50 a day to men who will come in and help harvest the grain crop—the highest wages paid for unskilled labor anywhere in the world. The calamity howlers of the people's party will doubtless accept this fact as proof of the improverished condition of agriculture. —New York Press.

Persons of any party who are not idiotic or crazy on one idea, will accept this as proof that the price paid for labor on the farm or anywhere else, is governed by the law of supply and demand, the efficiency of the laborer and his inclination to work. If the city tramps and vagrants could be induced to go into the farmers' fields, the supply would soon bring down the wage figure.

ONLY ONE REASON FOR IT.

Why have not republican organs expressed a desire to see a settlement by arbitration effected between the Homestead locked-out workmen and their employers? Why do they rejoice that the difficulty ends by the employment of unorganized labor instead, even to the pauper labor of Europe that comes straight from ship-board to march under guard of bayonets into Homestead mills? There is but one reason for this rejoicing at the means by which the end comes —the party is a foe to organized labor.

A NEW ARITHMETIC NEEDED.

The tax on goods imported into this country during the year just passed aggregated over two hundred millions dollars. How kind England, France, Germany and other countries of the world are to the United States to pay this enormous sum over to us to build up our industries and to protect our labor! But, our high tax advocates tell us that our exports have increased during the year, and amount to more than our imports. Then will some of the primer literature individuals say if we have been paying the tax on the exported goods, for the protected countries which receive them? If we have, the Europeans are ahead of us in the deal, after all.

If it be a mistake, and the foreigner doesn't pay our tax, then it is odd again, how, with these hundreds of millions of dollars tribute collected, how everything is cheaper than it was before. The greatest need of the crazy taxers is a new method of addition and subtraction—a new arithmetic.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING LAST NIGHT.

It was a grand meeting at Memorial hall last night, an ideal political meeting, as different from the frequent hurrah, which is meant to pass for enthusiasm, as a college class-room is from a circus ring. A fine audience filled the large hall and galleries. Mr. Hurd never made a better argument for individual and national freedom from the shackles of restrictive trade taxation. He was never more patriotic for the rights of the men whose labor produces the wealth of the land, or more eloquent for the advancement of the country, based upon the eternal principles of justice and equal rights. He was convincing in his arguments, that the labor of the toiler, all he has to sell, is bought and sold in the open markets of the world, while nearly every article he buys has an artificial valuation placed upon it to protect the manufacturer of it—his capital and profits.

Every man and woman, old and young, who were not privileged to hear the address should read it, carefully and thoughtfully, in this impression of the Bee. It is full of good points, strong comparisons, and logical conclusions. It is educational in the highest sense..

Mr. Hurd indulges in no personalities to stir up antagonisms in the minds of his opponents and so cause them to lose interest in his argument. He held the close attention of the large audience to the close and the "three cheers" were given with a vim. It was gratifying to the speaker and his democratic friends to see so many of opposing political faith, in the audience. Mr. Hurd will be a power for the good of the cause, if he shall consent to enter actively into the campaign.

A RELIC OF DIXIE

Every one is familiar with the history of the privation endured and the pluck exhibited during the expiring days of the confederacy. But the realization of it is made more vivid by taking in hand a tangible illustration. The last number of "The Daily Citizen, J. M. Swords, proprietor, Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1863," is on the Bee table. This was one day before the union soldiers saw the white flags flung out over Vicksburg. The paper consists of a single sheet of common, white-faced wall paper, eleven by eighteen inches, for size. One editorial note reads:

On dit—that the great Ulysses—the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the 4th of July by a grand dinner and so forth. When asked if he would invite General Joe Johnston to join, he said, 'No, for fear there would be a row at the table.' Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is 'first to catch the rabbit,' etc."

Another editorial squib with the index finger of a hand pointing to it, records the editor's experience with mule meat as a luxury, and his full endorsement of it, as follows:

We are indebted to Major Gillespie for a steak of Confederate beef, alias meat. We have tried it and can assure our friends that if it is rendered necessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory and tender, and so long as we have a mule left we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist on it.

One must admire the patriotism that could make mule meat "sweet, savory and tender" (well-pounded, perhaps). Another note tells of a kitten stew to which friends were invited, under the title of "a rabbit dinner," which was pronounced excellent. Gen. Porter gets called "Poor fool," and is told, "he might as well give up the vain aspiration he entertains, of capturing our city or exterminating our people." "Mr. F. Kiser" is kindly praised for his generosity in parceling out corn, free of charge to those in need, thinking he has more than enough to last him during the seige, and some other citizens, nameless, are scored on account of the rumor that they have breadstuffs secreted and are selling flour at five dollars a pound and molasses at ten dollars a gallon.

One column is given to "Yankee News from All Points," under telegraph dates, "June 20, 21 and 22. Mention is made that the editor of the Memphis Bulletin is working on the chain-gang at Warrenton "for speaking truths unwelcome to Yankeedom," and in his place, editing his paper is—

A pink-nosed, slab-sided, toad-eating Yankee, who is a lineal descendant of Judas Iscariot, and a brother germain of the greatest Puritanical, sycophantic howing scoundrel unhung—Parson Brownlow. Yet with such a character, the paper cannot cloak the fact that Gen. Robert E. Lee has given Hooker, Milroy & Co., one of the soundest whippings on record, and that the "galorious union" is now exceedingly weak in the knees.

Chronicle is made of depredations committed by the hungry soldiers who "enter premises, seize cattle and other foods and defy the owners to their teeth." "Their need is great," says the editor, "but their honor as soldiers is at stake as much as when they were civpalis."

A resume of Gen. Lee's recent brilliant encounters closes:

To-day Maryland is ours, to-morrow Pennsylvania will be and the next day Ohio—now midway, like Mohammedan's coffin—will fall. Success and glory to our arms! God and the right are with us.

Then down went the beleagured walls and Grant and his soldiers marched in and took possession of the city. The rebs fled out of the office of the "Citizen" and the Yanks walked in. They added the following significant note to the "last issue," and ran it through the press:

July 4, 1863.

Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has "caught the rabbit." He has dined in Vicksburg and he did bring his dinner with him. The "Citizen lives to see it. For the last time it appears on wall-paper. No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule meat and fricasseed kitten—urge southern warriors to such diet nevermore. This is the last wall paper edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.

Mention of this last number of the Citizen with its "first-catch-your-rabbit" note, is made in Grant's memoirs, page 563.

Quick-witted, thrifty Yankees, to write the bright, taunting little addendum and print the sheet as a souvenir, selling them for 50 cents apiece (as is explained, in writing on the margin.) This "last issue" copy of the 'Citizen" was sent home by C. K. Thompson, an Ohio soldier, at one time a' printer on the Bee. He has been dead some years and the relic is in possession of his family by whom it is highly prized.

Poor old Rebs; not only Vicksburg fell, but the victory of Gettysburg was won on the same great day. Catching the sentiment as we read this little time-yellowed sheet, we can scarcely imagine their feelings when the full knowledge of their defeat came overwhelmingly upon them.

No other relic of its size in the world covers so much ground and conveys so much to the mind as the old newspaper. We lay aside this "wall-paper Citizen," imbued with thoughts of the horrors of war and a thankful spirit that we are to-day a united and happy people.

How the Machine Works.

President Harrison is doing his best to discharge his obligations to the men who stood by him at Minneapolis, but he is paying his personal debts at the expense of the people. The list of the president's strikers at the convention who have received distinguished marks of executive favor since their services in that body is growing rapidly.

The latest addition to it is the millionaire, ex-Senator Sewell, of New Jersey. Sewell has a son who secured a West Point cadetship through political influence but who proved inadequate to the course and was dropped. Still, though too dull to make his way through the military academy, it was not forgotten that he was the son of ex-Senator Sewell who did such heavy hustling for Harrison at Minneapolis.

Accordingly the president has nominated young Sewell to be a lieutenant in the army and, of course, the republican senate will confirm him. This is the only way the youngster could ever get his shoulder straps, but it is rather hard for his former classmates at West Point, with whom he could not keep up, to see him put over their heads by a president who wants to pay off his pa.

The United States army does not need such officers as young Sewell.—Atlanta Journal.

Warned by the Enemy.

If Crisp and his fellow Southerners knew how disastrous to the democratic party is the policy they are now pursuing they would make all possible haste to make the appropriation and have done. They are doing the democratic party incalculable harm in every Northern State, not excepting New York, for Tammany no more represents the Empire State than the "jag train" for Dwight does the travel of the Northwest.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Mere Coincidence.

Poor old McGarrahan must wait a little longer. The bill passed by congress only enabled him to take his case to the Court of Claims, but even that was more than the New Idria mining company desired, and the president has vetoed the bill. Of course it is only a coincidence that the chief owner of the New Idria is the father-in-law of Whitelaw Reid, but the veto will give more satisfaction to Mr. Mills than it will to anybody else.—Philadelphia Record.

Happy Zion.

The East is rejoicing because the temperature has taken a sudden tumble and made it necessary at some places for people to wear overcoats. In this blessed climate no such abrupt changes occur. Here the seasons are well defined and we are not whirled around in a vortex of sudden extremes.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Journalistic Amenities.

The Chicago Inter Ocean notices that the hay crop from the streets of St. Louis is now harvested and compliments us on its quality. We are obliged, but we must confess that it is not nearly as good as it would have been could we have irrigated it with the liquid manure Chicago uses for drinking water.—St. Louis Republic.

Sure, Now!

Every time Frank Hurd calls up Gray Gables and begins to say something about the Chicago plank Grover yells "Busy now!" and hangs up the receiver.—Chicago Mail.

A NOVEL EXPEDITION

That the Junior Y. M. C. A. of Toledo

Will Proceed to Carry Out This Month.

Every Detail Has Been Arranged and While There Will be Plenty of Restriction There Will be no End of Pleasure.

The Y. M. C. A. Juniors are making active preparations for their summer outing. They will camp out, and the following schedule, etc., prepared by the association, gives all the facts, and is a marvel in its completeness:

Time—The third week in August, from Monday, August 15, to Saturday, August 20, inclusive. An advance committee will leave Toledo on or about the 11th to prepare for our coming, such as determining best location, pitching tents, laying in stock of provisions, arranging for rowboats, etc.

Place—Stony Point, about three miles from Monroe. A good place to enjoy one's self. Groves and also cleared level ground for recreation, a good place for bathing and swimming. We have been informed that there is good fishing near the point. We will engage "clinker" rowboats for the week.

Transit.—The steamer Messenger will land at our own dock daily, thus enabling the parents to come and visit our camp every day or as often as desired. Boats leave Toledo at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Cost.—Each person joining our party must give his name to Mr. Turner or Mr. Smith at the office of the association with the sum of $2.25, on or before Wednesday, August 10th. Applications received lated than this date will probably be refused, as we cannot well make arrangements for tents, supplies, etc., after this date.

In case the use of row boats is desired for each day, an additional charge of 50 cents will be levied for such use, making a total cost for the week (transit to Stony Ridge and return included) of $2.75. We expect to have enough row boats to meet the general demand, but in case the demand is greater than the supply the boats will have to be let in turn, giving to each applicant an equal share of time of the use of boats.

It will be readily seen that it will take close financiering in order that the association may come out without loss, but we wish to make the expense come within reach of all that a large number take advantage of the vacation and recreation.

Who Can Go.—Any member of the Department, or any friend of same, may accompany the Association Camping party, by paying the prescribed fee and signing and depositing with me, a copy of the Articles of Agreement. Said friend or non-member is required to furnish references from his pastor, Sunday school teacher, or some merchant known to the association.

What to bring—One comforter, 1 quilt, 1 sheet, 1 pillow, 2 plates, knife and fork, fish poles, bathing suit, 2 spoons, 2 cups, 4 towels cake Ivory soap, cake hand soap, hair brush and comb, bring book if desired, court plaster, clothes brush, blacking brush, blacking box, tooth brush, candles and lantern, flannel underwear, night shirt and extra linen, if needed; carry anything that will be needed, but be sure and do not neglect to bring a Bible.

Take your bundle (well tied up) to dock between Madison and Jefferson streets by 8:30 o'clock Monday, August 15, as there will be many other things to make confusion after that time, and the boat will not wait for us if we are behind time.

The schedule of daily events is as follows:

6 a. m.—Rising drum.
6 to 7—Dress, make beds and clean up generally.
7 to 7:30—Prepare breakfast.
7:30 to 8—Breakfast.
8 to 8:30—Wash dishes, etc.
8:30 to 9—Devotionals.
9 to 10—Fishing and rowing.
10 to 11—Swimming.
11 to 12—General recreation.
12 to 12:30—Prepare dinner.
12:30 to 1—Dinner.
1 to 1:30—Wash dishes, etc.
1:30 to 2—Resting and reading.
2 to 3—Exploit parties.
3 to 4—Swimming.
4 to 5—Fishing and rowing.
5 to 6—Recreation.
6 to 6:30—Ready for supper.
6:30 to 7—Supper.
7 to 7:30—Wash dishes.
7:30 to 8—Devotionals.
8 to 8:30—Camp-fire chats.
8:30 to 9—Preparations for retiring.
9—Lights out.

Every boy has to sign articles of agreement binding themselves to observe all the rules. The iron-clad agreement is as follows:

Wishing to attend the camping expedition at Stony Point, I bind myself to the careful observance of all rules and regulations made by the committee or heads of the department in charge.

I will abide by the time schedule as arranged, as closely as possible, unless excused by the officer in charge of the camp.

I will cheerfully do my duty on guard and on the various detachments appointed to help in the camp without murmur or question.

I will perform as quickly and thoroughly as I am able any work in cooking, cleaning, building fires or any other work that I may be asked to do, it being understood that the work will be as equally distributed amongst the boys as possible, proportioned somewhat with regard to age, strength, etc.

I will submit to any reasonable penalty for disobedience of the regulations or special orders, which may be imposed upon me by officer in charge.

I will also abide by the decision of the superior officer in all disputes or questions.

Parents need have no fear that boys will come to harm on such a carefully arranged expedition.

MIRACULOUS CONVERSION

By the Holy Spirit, a Theological Fraud,

Rev. Updyke Delivers the Second Sermon in the Series on the Bible Plan of Salvation.

Last evening Rev. Updyke preached the second sermon in the series on the Bible plan of salvation, taking his text from the 29th verse of the 8th chapter of Acts. If the people understood this great yet simple plan of salvation, this scheme of redemption which God has arranged, they would accept it, instead of chasing shadows. It is the strangest thing in the world that people use common sense about politics, business, every earthly thing; but in this matter of religion they seem ready to adopt any false theory presented to them, anything and everything but the simple truth. They do not become Christians, not because they do not believe, they tell you, but because they are waiting for some mysterious influence to be exercised upon them. They think the holy spirit will produce some strange sensations in them, something similar to the shock of an electric battery. Instead of accepting and obeying the simple, tangible truth of God's word, they are expecting and waiting for a mysterious, incomprehensible something that they will never experience because it doesn't exist. In a word, then, they do not obey God because they do not feel like it. We can readily see the absurdity of a child saying to its father, "I know that what you tell me to do is right, but I can't do it, because I don't feel like it." It would be an exceedingly indulgent parent that wouldn't adopt strenuous measures to make him feel like it. The people who are waiting for feelings to induce them to come to God will wait in vain. God gives us his Word, his preachers and teachers to explain it, and warn people of sin, and if they do not accept these workings and warnings of the holy spirit as received through the Bible, and through his ministers, they will never receive Christ at all. There are many instances in the Bible where the Spirit said to the apostles do thus and so. As in the text, "Then the spirit said unto Philip, Go near and join thyself to this chariot," the occasion being the one where the angel sent Philip to teach and baptize the Ethiopian eunuch. There is not one single instance in the word of God where the angel or the spirit is sent directly to a person to convert him. The sermon that Philip preached to the eunuch is not recorded, except that "he preached unto him Jesus." But there must have been something about baptism in it, because, when they came to a stream of water the eunuch said: "See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptised?" And Philip after hearing his confession that he believed Jesus Christ was the Son of God, baptized him. Still, there are people today who will say there is no meaning in that command, "Repent and be baptized." Purify your soul by faith; obey God's simple commands, and the holy spirit that works by faith, and the faith that comes by hearing, and believing God's word, shall abide in you.

This evening Rev. Updyke delivers his lecture, "Blues, Their Cause and Cure." On Saturday evening he will continue this series of sermons, and will tell how the Holy Spirit converts sinners.

THE PERSONNEL

Of the Toledo Templar Party to Denver.

They Will Have a Hotel on Wheels and Will go to Pike's Peak and Other Points of Interest.

At 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon a large party of Toledo ladies and gentlemen will start out on a glorious trip to Denver and points of interest in Colorado. They go to attend the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar at Denver McGuire will act as steward and set means.

The party will sleep and eat on a palacial Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City train consisting of the private cars Iolanthe and Haselmere, a dining car, sleeper and chair car and baggage car. The train will be devoted solely to their use. The Haselmere, by the way, was the car used by the Carnegie party during their western trip.

The general passenger agent of the Clover Leaf, Sir C. C. Jenkins, will look after the transportation details, and Walter McGuise will act as steward and set up a fare a la Delmonico.

After visiting Denver the party will go to Glenwood Springs, the Grand Canon, the Continental Divide, Hagerman Pass, Pikes Peak, the Garden of the Gods and other points of interest. They will travel over 3,000 miles and will return to Toledo in about ten days.

The following ladies and gentlemen will make up the party:

Henry W. Bigelow, Frank R. Williams, Merwin Jackson, Geo. B. Hull, John A. Wilkin, Frank W. Wachter, Frank G. M. Jaquet, John Ames, jr., C. C. Jenkins, Clarence. L. Smith, Thos. Reid, Chas. E. Sutton, A. M. Rumer, A. B. Tillinghast, Fred. W. Kirkby, Latimer Thompson, A. B. Coffin, Walter C. Ely, A. B. Thompson, Fred Boice, H. A. Root, Mrs. Frank R. Williams, Mrs. John A. Wilkin, Mrs. Frank W. Wachter, Mrs. F. G. M. Jaquet, Mrs. John Ames, jr., Mrs. Chas. E. Sutton, Mrs. Harry Haynes, Mrs. Geo. W. Hart, Mrs. A. M. Rumer, Mrs. Clarence L. Smith, Mrs. A. B. Tillinghast, Mrs. Fred Boice and Mrs. A. B. Thompson.

THEY LIKED TOLEDO WELL.

What the Traveling Men Think of Us.

The Different Councils Take Action Regarding the Hospitable Treatment Received Here—What Some of Them Say.

Toledo can pride itself on one thing—the stranger in the city is well cared for. Nothing is too good for visiting bodies, no matter who or what they are. The latch string is always out.

People around the country are rapidly learning this fact, and are always ready to vote for Toledo as a place of meeting when any organization they are interested in is searching for a favorable locality.

The United Commercial Travelers enjoyed themselves here recently, and on returning home all the councils passed resolutions of thanks. Following are some of them received by Secretary D. J. Caine, of Toledo.

"How-de-do, No. 10; shake and accept our brotherly love. On the occasion of our visit to Toledo, Mansfield council, to extend some visible appreciation for the courtesies shown us at that time, has adopted resolutions extending thanks to our Toledo brothers from their kindness and extreme thoughtfulness towards us while in your city, also to the committee who arranged such a delightful program, to the ladies, particularly who planned such a delightful ride for our ladies over your beautiful city; the various firms and manufacturers who escorted us about their places of business and demonstrated their interest in us by their profuse decorations; to the proprietors of the steamer City of Toledo for the delightful lake ride."

"Resolved, That River City council, No. 11, of Portsmouth, in regular session assembled, hereby extend to Toledo council, No. 10, our heartfelt thanks for the very generous hospitality shown us at the session of the Grand Council of Ohio. We cannot find words to fully express our feelings. Their reward will be reaped with all fellow travelers who follow in the teachings of Unity, Charity and Temperance.

"Resolved, That we hereby, in behalf of the ladies who accompanied our council, extend to the ladies of Toledo who so generous y added to and made pleasant their stay in their city, our heartiest thanks."

Scioto council, of Chillicothe, sends the following:

"Resolved, That we tender our hearty and sincere thanks to the brothers of Toledo council, No. 10, for their kindness, courtesy and brotherly attention to the members of our council while in attendance at the meeting of the Grand Council in Toledo."

"Brothers: At a meeting held by Kanawha council, of Charleston, West Virginia, I was instructed to extend to you one and all our sincere thanks for the hospitality received while attending the convention in your city. Hoping that at some future day we may be able to reciprocate. I am yours, in U. C. T., Phil V. Jelenko, Sec."

At a regular meeting of Gem City council, Dayton, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt thanks to the members of Toledo council for their magnificent entertainment extended at the meeting of the Grand Council.

"Resolved, That to the Toledo Traveling Men's association is also due our thanks for their brotherly care and attention.

"Resolved, That our best wishes be extended to the ladies to whom so much is due for the success of our visit.

"Resolved, That to the daily papers of Toledo, the Traveling Men's only competition, the business men and citizens, we are under many obligations."

TO AID IAMS.

Judge Howe Volunteers His Service Gratis

To Aid in the Prosecution of General Snowden and Others Interested in the Outrage.

Judge Henry E. Howe, of this city, who for a term was Judge Advocate of the District of Illinois under General Joe Hooker, has written the counsel for Iams, the soldier so outrageously punished at Homestead, that he will give his services gratis in the prosecution of General Snowden and others implicated in the dastardly and cruel outrage.

There are few men better posted on martial laws than is Judge Howe. He pronounces the punishment meted out to young Iams as inconceivably cowardly, cruel and wrong, and for the sake of the service he is anxious that Snowden et al. should be promptly and properly punished.

ON LOCAL RAILROADS.

Watch Inspection on the C., H. & D.

The Superintendents Coming—Railway Earnings—Word From T. M. Peelar—A Templar Party—Other Matters of Interest.

Wm. Walcott, of this city, who has been appointed time inspector of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, will accept for service on the road watches of the following makes:

Howard—First and second grades.

Hampden—Special Railway, New Railway, Anchor, and John C. Dueber special.

Elgin—B. W. Raymond, No. 50 and No. 86.

Waltham—Crescent Street and Rockford.

Columbus—First and second grades.

All first-class Swiss watches will also be accepted. Watches accepted must in the opinion of the examiner be able to run within 30 seconds a week.

Mr. Walcott is also time inspector on the Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania railroads.

The Superintendents Coming.

The steamer Douglas was chartered today for Saturday, August 13, to take the railroad superintendents to Put-in-Bay. The Columbus superintendents will reach Toledo at 2:35 p. m. Saturday. A reception tendered by the Toledo superintendents association will follow, and the whole party will leave for the islands at 7 p. m. Sunday will be spent at Hotel Victory. The Columbus association will hold their meeting at the hotel on Monday, and will leave for home Monday afternoon by the way of Sandusky and the B. & O.

Clover Leaf Increase.

The earnings of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad for July, 1892, amounted to $192,614. The earnings for July of last year were $187,327. This shows an increase of $5,287.

Word from T. M. Peelar.

A letter has been received at the Ohio Central offices from the general superintendent, T. M. Peelar. He is at Glasgow, Scotland, where he will remain for a few days, and then go on a tour among the Scottish lakes. He is enjoying unusual good health and having a good time.

To Points in Ohio.

Excursion rates have been granted to the following meetings in Ohio:

Ohio Building Association league, Cleveland, August 10-11.

Ohio state camp meeting Seventh Day Adventists, Cleveland, August 12-22.

Order Breth Abraham, U. S. Grand Ledge convention, Cleveland, August 26, Sept. 2.

American Street Railway association annual, October 19-21, at Cleveland.

Photographers' Association of Ohio, at Columbus, August 10-11.

Eighth reunion Ohio Deaf Mute Alumni association, Columbus, September 2 to 4.

Educators of Colored Youth Summer school, Wilberforce, O., July 13 to August 19.

A Templar Party.

H. A. Wilson, district passenger agent of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, went down the line this morning to meet a large party of Knights Templar from Gallipolis and Pomeroy, bound for the Denver conclave. Mr Wilson will leave Toledo with the party on the Wabash this afternoon, and accompany them as far as St. Louis.

T., C. & C. Earnings.

The earnings of the Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad for the month of July amounted to $31,092. The earnings for the same month of last year were $26,850. This shows a good increase of $14,242 for July, 1892.

The Toledo & Ohio Central.

The earnings of the Toledo & Ohio Central for July, 1892, were $131,132, and for July, 1891, $136,379. This shows a decrease of $5,247 for July of the present year.

Cinders Here and There.

President S. R. Callaway, of the T., St. L. & K. C., is in New York.

At the recent time inspection on the Lake Shore 432 watches were examined.

W. L. Bowlers, commercial agent of the Wabash at Cleveland, is in the city today.

A. G. Blair, general manager of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, is at Cleveland to-day.

is tied on the lawn at the general offices on Madison street, and takes petting like a big dog.

Chief Engineer A. L. Mills, of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad is spending his vacation at Mackinaw.

Coal business on the Wheeling & Lake Erie is rapidly on the increase, and in a few days will be at the highest notch.

R. Hosburg, live stock agent of the T., St. L. & K. C., has received a handsome live deer from a friend in Arkansas. It

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers' excursion to Manitou Beach will leave the Cherry street depot at 8:30 a. m. Sunday.

JOHN F. CLINE

Has Resigned His Position on the Ohio Central

As Secretary and Treasurer and Will go Into the Coffee Business in New York.

There is a vacancy in the official directory of the Toledo & Ohio Central railway compnay at the present time.

J. F. Cline, secretary and treasurer, has resigned his position, and will go to New York Saturday, where he will engage in the coffee business.

Mr. Cline has been with the T. & O. C. for five years, during which time he proved himself to be an efficient railroader and thorough business man generally. His many friends regret his intended departure.

JAMES SHEA MISSING.

Coming from Richards Station,

He Does Some Business and Has Not Been Seen for Two Days—Suspicions of Foul Play are Suggested.

James Shea, a wealthy and prominent farmer living near Richards Station, is mysteriously missing from home, and his friends are greatly concerned as to his whereabouts.

Mr. Shea owns and operates a large farm near Richards Station, is a single man, and lives alone in his big farm house. On Wednesday morning he drove to town with a load of wheat, accompanied by a lady named Mrs. J. Knight, who has been cooking for his employes during harvest.

On arriving in the city Mrs. J. Knight went to do some trading, and he drove to the mill and sold his grain.

They did not meet again until about 7 o'clock in the evening. He told her that he was going down to Weber's clothing store on Monroe street, and get some bundles he had left there, and instructed her to take the team and drive out to the Dorr street car barns, where he would meet her in a little while.

Mrs. J. Knight informed a Bee last evening that she took the team and drove to the point designated, where she waited until the last car, which arrived after midnight, but Shea did not appear. Being afraid to drive home alone, Mrs. J. Knight returned to the city and secured lodgings for the night. Early the next morning she drove home, supposing that Shea had probably missed her and left on the train. When she arrived at Richard's station, she found that Shea had not returned. She immediately informed Charles Shea, the missing man's brother, and together they returned to Toledo on the train to look for him.

The missing Shea is a middle aged man, has dark hair, brown eyes, wears a moustache, is above the average in stature, and weighs about 200 pounds. He is well acquainted in Toledo, but his brother was not able to find any trace of him until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, further that he had been at Weber's clothing store and taken away his packages.

Mr. Shea is considerably worried as to the safety of his brother. He never drinks, and indications point to foul play, as he had a large sum of money with him.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BEING A BANK CLERK.

Various Sorts of Annoying Depositors.

Unbusinesslike Methods of Some People With Money.

Habits of Clergymen in Drawing Out Their Funds—Church Treasurers With Their Hoards of Coppers, Dimes and Buttons.

Bank clerks are much envied individuals. Most people regard them as leading a sort of humdrum existence, with short hours to work and absolutely nothing to annoy the placid mechanism of their career, says the Providence Journal.

In the language of the streets they are said to have a "soft snap," yet the attache of a bank has some rough places in his journey along the road of life, and his existence is not so free from care as many suppose.

Human nature does not change, and it is human nature in all its fullness and amplitude, with all its distressing and annoying peculiarities, with which bank clerks come in contact to a greater extent than almost any other class of individuals.

A person to convince himself of the truth of this statement has only to stand a few minutes in the corridors of any of the large banks in the city, and if he doesn't have a chance to study human nature ad libitum it is because he is an extremely obtuse person.

Pause for a moment and look at the crowd as it passes by. Here comes the brisk business man, who is always in a hurry and who jostles and pushes like a Sunday picnicker on a river excursion boat. There is a neatly-dressed clergyman who has come to deposit the little sum made at the last festival of the Ladies' Missionary society.

Close to him follows an Irish laborer, who wants to put something away for a rainy day. He, of course goes to the wrong place, and the clerk will be fortunate if he can explain to him that the savings bank is in the next building.

Here is the precise old lady, and there the country depositor, who thinks it his duty to aid the clerk and give him a few points on the proper method of conducting the business.

So the stream flows on by the teller's window. It is almost a ceaseless tide from 10 o'clock in the morning until the bank men shut up office at 3 in the afternoon.

It is no wonder that under such circumstances the average bank clerk has enough variety to his life to take away its humdrum element.

Many of his experiences are woefully annoying, while some are humorous and laughable. It may, therefore, be of interest to recall some specific cases.

It is generally supposed that business men have sufficient knowledge of the modus operandi of banking to transact their affairs with despatch and accuracy. It is true that the majority know how to draw a check and to deposit money, yet many are more or less careless, and trust to the bank entirely for their accounts.

It is often the case that they have not the remotest knowledge of how large a balance they have on hand, and they not infrequently overdraw their deposits. Many carry their papers and checks in their hats, a practice which often leads to much confusion.

In their rush and hurry they mix these papers up many times, a circumstance which causes the helpless bank clerk to pine and grow sad.

The other day a business man of this description entered a bank at a breakneck speed and announced in a gasping voice that he was going to address a meeting in the suburbs on the evils of drink and wished a check to be cashed in two and three-quarter seconds.

With this remark he pulled a paper from his hat and presented it at the wicket, remarking as he did so that he had but three minutes in which to catch the train which was to convey him to the meeting. He passed the supposed check through the window.

The clerk looked at the paper and then at the man who presented it. The clerk grinned and the other fellow got mad and said: "Why don't you cash it; didn't I tell you I was in a hurry?" "Excuse me, sir, but you have made a mistake," replied the clerk as he handed back the paper.

The cold water advocate looked at it and read: "Dear old boy, come down tonight and we will open a bottle of ink. Expect to have a great time. Don't fail, Tom." The train went without the prohibitionist, and his inspiring speech was never made public.

Illiteracy often finds its way from the outside world into the quiet of the bank. A check was presented a short time ago which read, "Pay to bearer too hundred dollars." Another was drawn for $543. This is the way it was written: "fife hundred and fourty-thre."

Such mistakes as these are very annoying and at times even misleading. Were it not for the fact that the amount of the check is both indicated by figures and also is written, serious mistakes would doubtless result.

Clergymen usually have a bank account. As far as their own individual deposits go they get along tolerably well. Clergymen, as a rule, know very little about business, but nevertheless everything goes along smoothly for the most part until the pastor becomes treasurer and financier for the various organizations in his church.

When he has charge of only five or six of these societies, a clerk of ordinary intelligence can keep the separate accounts with satisfaction and prevent any unpleasantness. The pastor deposits the money of these various organizations over which he has charge in his own name, using a cross to indicate one society, a star for another, and so on through the list.

One day a young minister who had been carrying on his account in this way, opened a new one, and then the trouble began. The Ladies' Society for the Prevention of Profanity Among Bootblacks had just held a festival. The good brothers and sisters had been generous and a round sum was realized for the promotion of the most excellent charity.

The pastor, who had heretofore shown his ability as a successful financier, was requested to take the funds under his charge and deposit them. It would have been well if he had remembered that the society's seal was a Maltese cross.

This important matter was not properly carried in mind, however, and when the funds were brought to the bank the pastor, after signing his name, placed a plain every-day cross after it, which, by the way, was the distinctive mark of "The Ready Band of Christian Workers."

A few weeks after the bootblack society was in need of funds to pay for hack fare and other incidental expenses attendant on the carrying out of the work of the organization.

A check was presented by the young clergyman, but he, to his dismay, was informed that the Society for the Prevention of Profanity Among the Bootblacks had not a copper to its credit.

The reverend gentleman demanded an investigation. It happened that the cashier was a more than ordinarily accommodating individual, and he detailed the bookkeeper to go over the books with the clergyman and find out just where the mistake was.

It took just five hours to find out the real trouble, a circumstance which drew several mild oaths from the bookkeeper, while the unfortunate clergyman felt like joining in, too.

But after all, the most dire consequence of the mistake was that the money which should have gone to benefit the bootblacks had been drawn by the Christian workers. As a result of this unfortunate circumstance profanity continues among the gamins of the city.

There is another class of persons who will not infrequently make the bank clerk's life a bane. These are the individuals who persist in going to a bank where they are totally unknown and presenting a check to be cashed. Banks to protect themselves, are, of course, obliged to have these persons identified, and this circumstance often makes things hot for a while.

It was only last month that a man of this stamp created quite a disturbance in one of our city banks. He was a stranger to the bank, and when he presented a check for $700 he was courteously informed that, although he was doubtless the proper person to whom the money should be paid, yet it was a rule of the bank that he should bring some one to identify him.

He tried to argue the point with the teller and ended by calling him hard names. He insisted on seeing the cashier. The cashier admitted him to his presence, and the stranger addressed him: "I want to know what you mean by not cashing my check?"

"We do it for our own protection and the public's likewise."

"Then you won't cash this check?"

"I can't accommodate you."

"Well, I have only one thing to say," said the irate person. "I have been a church member for 43 years and this is the first time my word has ever been doubted. You are all scoundrels and I'll sue you for libel."

It often happens that a person who wishes to conduct business with a bank to which he is a stranger will bring a person well known to the bank to introduce him, and here is where a marked peculiarity of many business men is manifested.

They are willing to vouch for the honesty and financial soundness of their friend, but further than this they will seldom go. If, for instance, their friend wishes to get a check cashed and the teller says, "Yes, just sign your name on the back of it and it will be all right," nine times out of ten the average business man will refuse to do this.

He does not seem to see the point that if his friend is the responsible individual whom he has represented him to be that he will run no risk in indorsing the check. He is willing to give the recommendations verbally, but not to attest them with his signature.

There are many other individuals who might be mentioned, among whom is the church treasurer, who brings his hoard of coppers, Canadian dimes and buttons weekly to deposit on the church's account.

There are many depositors, too, of an entirely different stripe than those described. There are those who do business with despatch and accuracy and seem to have some idea of the eternal fitness of things. They do not trespass unduly on the overworked bank clerk's time.

Such men are veritable oases in a great desert of stupidity. This class is each day growing larger. Banking operations have simplified greatly since the days when the cumbersome state system was in vogue, and though the day will never dawn when drafts and bills of exchange will be anything but profound mysteries to the great American public, yet the time of gross ignorance in regard to the more ordinary methods of banking is rapidly passing away.

A PARADOXICAL ANIMAL.

One of the most peculiar creatures known to the student of oddities in natural history is the ornithorhynchus of Australia, that "Land of Inverted Order." It lays eggs like a bird, suckles its young like other mammals, and in general appearance and habits resembles the beaver of this country and Europe. One variety of the ornithorhynchus is covered with hair, has webbed feet and a

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Ask your friends about it.

B. A. STEVENS

ERIE AND LAFAYETTE STS.

Telephone No. 400. Take Erie Car Line.

Why buy the poor and cheaply made unfilled House Refrigerators offered by the trade of Toledo?

I will sell you a genuine Stevens Charcoal Filled Refrigerator for less money, and can show you the difference between a poor one and a good one.

Refrigerators for $9, $11, $13.50, $14.50, $16.50, $18.50, $26, $28, $42, $45, $60 and up.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

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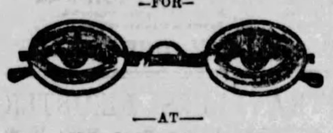

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The Optician.

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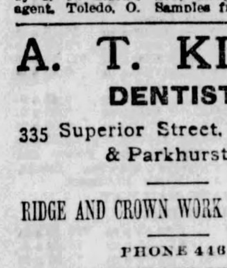

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Two Years Shortness of Breath, Pain in Sides, Fluttering, Smothering Spells, cured by one bottle. NATH. ALLISON, Glen Rock, Pa.

Dr. Miles' NEW CURE FOR THE **Heart.**

Positive Cure for Dropsy, Asthma, &c. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

The most reliable cure for all Heart Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggist

MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE

CURES Quarter Cracks, Corns, Scratches, Hard, Dry Contracted and Sore Feet.

Newton's Heave & Cough Cure

will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Coughs, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner. Price, each, $1.00 per package.

Sold by dealers. Newton Horse Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A new and Complete Treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules, also in Box and Pills; a Positive Cure for External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary Piles. This Remedy has never been known to fail. $1 per box, 6 for $5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is positively given with 6 boxes. To refund the money if not cured. Send stamp for free sample. Guarantee issued only by I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist, and sole agent, Toledo, O. Samples free.

A. T. KLINE

DENTIST,

335 Superior Street, over Allen & Parkhurst's.

RIDGE AND CROWN WORK A SPECIALTY

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Where Dr. Bigelow

Can be seen the rest of this week: At his Port Clinton office Tuesday, city office Wednesday, Bowling Green office Thursday a. m., Findlay office Thursday p. m., Wauseon office Friday and Van Wert office Saturday. Monday and Wednesday are still half price extracting days at the city office, 305 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio. Phone 1234.

NEW FALL GOODS!

We have a full stock of very choice designs for the Fall and Winter trade in

Parlor and Chamber Suits!

Dining and Library Goods!

Of the choicest patterns and makes. These special designs we control for this market. We solicit an inspection of our goods and prices at the

Palace Furniture Store,

618 JEFFERSON ST.

M. BARTLETT.

CENTRIC.

"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright, Whenever you sit down to write." "For reasons two," and then he told her, "'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder."

Get one of

Ernest Reeves & Co., Stationers,

Phone 1271. 223 Summit Street.

75 cent and Dollar Wall Paper. "Elegant Patterns," at 50 and 75 cents. Too much rain!

C. A. Kirchmaier, Ph.C

Chemist and Assayer!

Laboratory, 1316 Adams St

TWO TYPEWRITERS.

Oh, here's to one type of the typewriter girl
Who comes to the office at ten,
Whose bleached Psyche twist terminates in a curl,
Whose thoughts are of marriage and men.
She languidly sits in a soft, easy chair,
And prays that no business may come,
And reads Frenchy novels of love and despair,
While she busily masticates gum.

And here's to her sister, whose dresses are plain,
Who is practical, earnest and bright,
Who honors her work, and would never disdain
To labor from morning till night.
The former fair dreamer is out of her sphere,
And is rapidly fading away,
While more of the latter are wanted each year,
For they're in the business to stay.
—Chicago Times.

BEESWAX.

King Solomon was a sportsman.

Bees have an antipathy for dark colors.

There are now 25,000 homeopathic physicians in America.

A busy doctor gives away at least a quarter of his services.

The number of dwellings in the United States in 1891 was 8,955,812.

The average daily amount of sunshine is little more than three hours.

One man out of every twenty-five occupies his own house in England.

Ordinary chewing gum is made of gum chicle, sugar and a variety of flavors.

Women of every rank go bareheaded in Mexico and the fashions never change.

Cottonseed meal yields sugar that is fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar.

Fashion dictates how to hang lace curtains straight, so as to show their full design.

In the United States there are about sixteen million cows—one for every four persons.

Many coffee planters in Mexico make a profit of 250 per cent. on the amount of money invested.

The discovery has been made that the soil and climate of Alaska are well adapted to hop raising.

The soil of Hayti is said to be very fertile. Corn is easily grown, and three crops can be raised annually.

It is calculated that 1,000 thrifty coffee trees will yield a fair average of 3,200 pounds of coffee per annum.

During the past year there graduated from the medical colleges of the United States about 5,000 young doctors.

Pennsylvania's woolen mills have a capital of $36,000,000, turn over $90,000,000 of product and employ 55,000 hands.

Waterproof cellulose paper of one and two colors, is being introduced by a German firm for table cloths, book backs, etc.

A lobster was caught in Maine last week measuring thirty-four inches in length and weighing nineteen and one-half pounds.

The laborers of Argentine make sixty dollars a day by shooting the "rivasols," a bird whose feathers are much prized by the fashionable world.

A bill is to be introduced into the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature for the creation of forest reservations at the headwaters of the principal rivers.

France's last torpedo boat, No. 149, ran for two hours at an average speed of 24 1-2 knots and a maximum speed of over 26 knots with 342 revolutions.

The forty-first chapter of Genesis, fourteenth verse, contains the earliest reference to shaving of the beard, where it is told of Joseph that he shaved himself.

Scientists estimate that every year a layer equal to fourteen feet deep of the surface of all oceans and other bodies of water is taken up into the atmosphere as vapor.

Captain Fred I. Dean, of Washington, D. C., though not an old man in years, is said to be the oldest G. A. R. veteran living. He is one of its original four organizers.

A Russian physician now asserts that the pain of neuralgia, if superficial, can be relieved at once by throwing a beam of light from a bright arc light upon the affected part.

The cartridges of Germany, Austria and Belgium have a groove at the end instead of an enlargement at the base, the advantage of which is that the cartridge is packed more easily.

Charles A. Dana Frick, is the name of a bright, healthy Pittsburg boy, who was one week old last Friday night. He is the son of Henry C. Frick, general manager of the Carnegie iron and steel mills.

A Spanish lady has succeeded in crossing the Andes in a carriage, a distance of 300 miles. The journey was completed in 11 days, though nearly a mile of the road had to be built for her use.

The nebula in Orian is a fine telescopic object now. The great black space in this nebla is known among unpoetic star-gazers as the coal hole. No star has ever been seen in this hole in the universe.

Elizabeth More, a pretty young girl of Edgeworth, with the help of a girl friend, has recently built a little cottage for herself, laying the foundation, doing all the carpentering and plastering the rooms.

Rev. John Joseph Nouri, D. D., who claims to have discovered the remains of Noah's ark, on Mount Ararat, has been decorated by the czar of Russia and the Shah of Persia, and bears upon his breast the rare order of the Star of Bethlehem.

France points with pride to its Tunisian colony, where there are now 32,000 French citizens and persons claiming French protection. Great results are expected from the opening of the harbor of Tunis next year and of Bizerta the year following.

Rev. Dr. C. R. Brown, of Cincinnati, one of the most talented and successful Methodist preachers in Ohio, will leave the Methodist church and ministry to accept the pulpit of the Winthrop Congregational church, Boston. He dislikes the form of Methodist church government.

In ancient times Greece possessed something like 7,500,000 acres of dense forest, and she was comparatively rich in timber until half a century ago. Many forests have now disappeared and the result is seen both in the scarcity of the water supply and in various injurious climatic effects.

Mlle. Telechowa, the distinguished Russian lady of science, has just returned to St. Petersburg from her journey in Eastern Siberia. She has brought back much valuable information of an ethnographical character, and will probably acquaint the public with some of it in the form of a lecture.

In America women compress their figures into queer shapes by means of straight-waist-coats. Some of them hang by their hands from a trapeze, while a serving maid draws the cords of the waist-coat as tight as possible. American women often faint after undergoing this process, and sometimes die.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts is now restored to the friendship of Queen Victoria. At one time the relations existing between her majesty and Lady Burdett-Coutts were extremely cordial, but at the time of the lady's marriage they become somewhat strained, as the queen strongly disapproved of the step.

A good deal of the dew which we see in the morning covering the leaves of grasses and other plants comes from the interior of the vegetables themselves. The extremely fine dew, as a rule, is atmospheric, but the larger drops, which we find on the margins of leaves, are in general exndations from the plant tissues.

The watch which the Empress Maria Theresa presented to Mozart, an old fashioned memento set with diamonds, eventually came into the possession of Herr Pfeffer, keeper of a large bathing establishment at Buda-Posth, who died last January. He bequeathed it to the Mozarteum in Salsburg, and it has just been deposited there.

It would not be easy to find in New York a more dreary-looking place than St. Luke's Episcopal church, grave-yard, rectory and school on Hudson street. The church will be moved in the fall to One Hundred and Forty-first street and Cumberland avenue, and the old lot seems to have been "turned out to grass." Regular services are still held there, and the place is kept clean, but the buildings look neglected and the grass has almost overgrown the stones that mark the old vaults. The bodies are all removed from the grave-yard two years ago, and one of the gravestones has been utilized to repair the paved walk which leads to the rectory. The church was built in 1821. It goes after the fashion of New York churches, to join its uptown congregation and will be built in the vicinity of St. Luke's hospital.

LIFE IN A MINING CAMP.

Life in a mining camp bears an ideally picturesque aspect, and whether situated in the dark shadow of some rocky gorge, through which rushes a noisy, snow-fed torrent, or upon a rocky and precipitous hillside, the scene is equally wild and romantic, says the Omaha World-Herald.

The little cabins nestle in sheltered nooks, where a bit of level ground can be found large enough to hold the miniature structure, with usually a sentinel pine at the door and a well-worn path to the stream, which lashes and foams along its rock bed, or they cling to the steep mountain sides, where winding trails lead to the ravine below.

The hills, the gulches, the very rocks are literally honey-combed with dark tunnels and "prospect holes," where men have searched with pick and powder for the precious metals, and many a hope lies buried in these excavations where the white "clumps" gleam like new graves among the gray rocks and the green pines.

The camp that has outlived its boom has an especially desolate air. The old shaft houses, with their tall smokestacks leaning like the tower of Pisa, the long tunnels, the deep, dark and gruesome shafts going down hundreds of feet into the earth, with their rotten timbers and damp, slippery ladders which erst have borne the feet of merry workmen to their labors, give one a chill of horror to look down into their yawning depths, and one can fancy he sees the ghastly light of the miner's candle flickering here and there in the gloom.

But the busy camp, the camp that is booming, is anything but quiet. At 7 o'clock whistles blow and swarms of men begin to disappear into the earth like prairie dogs into their burrows, and hundreds of feet below the surface, by the pale light of tallow candles, they drill and blast the solid rock all day. At 5 they come up pale and half blinded by the sunlight, while the "night shift" goes down in their place to continue the work through the night.

Once a miner always a miner seems to be the rule. Perhaps it is the spice of danger ever present in the probability of an exploding cap of the giant powder, a falling rock, or the falling of timbers or machinery that lends a fascination to many whose nature it is to toy with danger. At any rate a real miner seldom abandons his occupation, although he may meet with countless mishaps or lose months of pay in some dishonest company.

The majority of gold miners are Americans, and are mostly an intelligent, independent and reliable class. Occasionally a squad of dagos go into the mines, but their cowardice and superstitions render them nearly useless. No Italian can be induced to enter a mine where an accident has ever occurred, especially if it has been of a fatal nature. Cornishmen are often employed and usually are good workmen, but their queer dialect and peculiar habits make them the butt of unmerciful ridicule. Foreigners just over show an amazing fear of bosses, as was shown in the case of a raw Frenchman recently, who worked with such unusual diligence during the visits of the superintendent as to rouse that official's suspicions. It was rather the habit of the men to cease their work and chat familiarly with the boss, at the same time giving their attention to his instructions. But the poor Frenchman, who was really a good fellow anxious to hold his job, worked with such untiring energy, that it seemed evident that his efforts were strained for the purpose of effect. The boss was disgusted and threatened to discharge him. A few timely hints from his fellow-workmen, however, induced the Frenchman to desist from such extreme efforts and to sit down upon his wheelbarrow at the next visit from the official, while his uneasy and frightened appearance caused the laugh to go round.

While the work underground has its attractions for the brawny arm and skilled hand, that of the anxious prospector above, prowling among the rocks and searching every seam and crevice in search of gold is full of alternate hope and despondency, and many a man grown gray in the work has finally laid down to die broken in heart and body in this mad following of the most exasperating will o' the wisp that ever lured men on to despair. And if ever the gentle Goddess of Hope transforms herself into a demon it is when she beckons with her alluring finger through mountain fastnesses while her victim plods with weary step, ever searching step by step for that which he will never find.

Men may be learned in mineralogy and may be able to tell at a glance the nature and quality of ore. He may explain to you the difference between tellurille and tellurium. He may know all the different strata and formations and be able to survey the distance through a mountain to an inch. And while this learned man canters gayly along, fully equipped for a successful prospecting tour, some poor tenderfoot or green hobb, plodding by abstractedly, kicks over a rotten stump or digs his heels into the ground as he rests in the shade of a pine; and, lo! the precious metal is in sight. The tenderfoot may or may not know that the rusty ore beneath his feet is worth $1,000 per ton. The smart man may ride along and offer him a fair price for his find or hoot at the idea of its value and eventually get it all; and again, the finder may be smart enough to hold on to it. These things are just as they happen, and nature herself seems a selfish and capricious parent, pouring into the laps of her favored children vast streams of gold from her veins and cruelly withholding from others even the smallest portion of her wealth. Such is the feverish and overwrought life of the gold-seeker.

PURE AND WHOLESOME QUALITY

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

DIDN'T KNOW THEY WERE LOADED.

A New and Terrible Substitution of the Old Slang Phrase.

A Louisville junk dealer recently bought a miscellaneous lot of old iron from the state arsenal at Frankfort, Ky. It included a good many old cannon balls and loaded bombshells, and the junk man hired H. L. Sanders and James Forse to unload the shells. They took the shells into the country, and piling them up in a tent went to work. Last Monday a shell exploded in their hands. A laborer ran to the tent, which had fallen in and taken fire, and found the two men shattered corpses. The laborer dragged the dismembered bodies from the flames and beat a hasty retreat. He was none too soon. In three minutes the fire had communicated with a stack of shells, and off they went with the thunder of a full battery of forty-pounders. This was followed at short intervals by the explosion of single shells that were lying about. It all sounded like the cannonade of armies in battle, and shook the capitol over the hills that encircled it. Forse's house, a short distance from the explosion, was entirely dismantled, pieces of shell and slugs tearing through it in every direction. A farmhouse a mile distant had every window glass shattered and its occupants badly frightened. A shell was picked up on the turnpike a quarter of a mile from the explosion.

FRANCE'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The French socialists of New York City are making preparations for celebrating the centennial of the declaration of the French republic, which occurs on September 22. For the first time the anniversary will be celebrated in France, the day having been made a national holiday. The French colony in this city will celebrate the event by giving a night festival under the auspices of the Societe Francaise de l'Amitie at Lion park, which will be commemorative and similar to those held in France on such occasions.

S.S.S.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

SKIN & CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WHAT ROYAL JAUNTS COST.

The Queen's Holiday Trip Was a Very Costly One.

It will doubtless be of interest to give some particulars of the cost of the queen's holiday abroad. All the arrangements for the journey, the renting of the hotels, their disposition for the queen's occupation and all other details are in the hands of Mr. Dosse, the queen's courier. He is the successor to Kanno and quite as able a man.

The rent of the hotels at Costebelle was fixed at 40,000 francs for four weeks, and, if her majesty remained five weeks, then 60,000 francs were to be paid. If the queen had only stopped four weeks, M. Peyron, the proprietor, would have been a loser by his bargain.

As it was even he made no profit, because the Hotels Ermitage and Costebelle are always full at this period of the season—it is their harvest time, just when visitors are leaving the Riviera resorts further east, as they stop at Hyeres and at Costebelle en route for England—and he had to spend a large sum of money in laying out the grounds, repainting and decorating and otherwise making the place to the queen's liking. The queen's chef does his own buying, so that the hotel proprietor makes nothing out of the food supplied, and altogether her majesty can scarcely be called a profitable client.

That is the time being. As a reclaim, however, she is gold herself. The hotel at Grasse, for instance, is now crowded.

Then, as to the cost of the special train. This is in the hands of Mr. Dosse also. He has to arrange with the different railway companies as to the most suitable times for the trains to pass over their systems, and so there shall be a "clear line." He pays some representative of each company, who waits upon him at one of the principal stations en route, as her majesty prefers to have no outstanding accounts.

The cost of the special from Chebourg to Hyeres was about £2,000; that from Hyeres to Darmstadt, £1,500, and from Darmstadt to Flushing about £1,000 will be paid.

Add to this the cost of living for the queen and suite of nearly 100 persons, of gas, heating and lighting, hiring of carriages, the queen's special laundry conveyance of her horses, carriages and stablemen to and from Windsor, and the total cost of the six weeks spent abroad amounts to nearly £10,000.

Great precautions are always taken on route during the passage of the royal train for the safety of her majesty. In addition to a skilled engineer, who travels with the driver and often drives the train, there is a special man in that train whose duty it is to examine all the carriages, and especially the queen's saloons, at every stoppage, to see that there is no heating of the axles, that the wheels are sound and the like.—Galignani's Messenger.

During the dog-day season, the drain of nervous and vital energy may be counteracted by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood, it acts as a superb corrective and tonic, and enables the system to defy malarial and other climatic influences.

"LA MORT."

The Disposition Made of the Dead in Various Countries.

The Mohammedans always, whether in their own country or one of adoption, bury without coffin or casket of any kind.

During the time of the old Roman empire the dead bodies of all except suicides were burned.

The Greeks sometimes buried their dead in the ground, but more generally cremated them in imitation of the Romans.

In India, up till within the last few years, the wife, either according to her wishes or otherwise, was cremated on the same funeral pyre that converted her dead husband's remains into ashes.

When a child dies in Greenland the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned in regard to this peculiar superstition, they will only answer: "A dog can find his way anywhere."

The natives of Australia tie the hands of their dead together and pull out their nails; this is for fear that the corpse may scratch its way out of the grave and become a vampire.

The primitive Russians place a certificate of character in the dead person's hands, which is to be given to St. Peter at the gates of heaven.

A CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

"There was great pathos," says a missionary in Honolulu, "in a story I heard from a friend who had just returned from a visit to Molokai. He suddenly heard the joyous strains of a band strike up in the leper settlement. 'What is it for?' he asked. The answer was, 'Two lepers have just died in the hospital.'"

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

Best for General Household Use.

TAKEAPILL. Hobb's Are the Best on Earth.

DR. HOBB'S LITTLE Vegetable PILLS

Act gently yet promptly on the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, dispelling Headaches, Fevers and Colds, thoroughly cleansing the system of disease, and cures habitual constipation. They are sugar coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, and purely vegetable, 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely cure sick headache, and are recommended by leading physicians. For sale by leading druggists or sent by mail; 25 cts. a vial. Address HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Props., San Francisco or Chicago

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY

W. K. West, 401 Madison St.

Crook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

FACE MASSAGE

Treatment of Hair and Scalp.

Facial blemishes of every description permanently removed without the use of harmful compounds. The face treatment teaches one how to care for and keep the face free from imperfections. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free from 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. MRS. L. J. RAYMER, Dermatologist, 415 Twelfth street. Treatment by mail.

STORAGE

AND GENERAL TRUCKING.

Covered Vans for Furniture

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE

Delivered to and from Depots or any part of the City.

The Moreton Truck and Storage Co

Mrs. Alice Staple, of Oregon, Mo., says: "My weight was 320 lbs., now it is 163 lbs., a reduction of 157 lbs., and I feel so much better that I would not take $1,000 and be put back where I was. I am both surprised and proud of the change. I recommend your treatment to all sufferers from obesity. Will answer all inquiries if stamp is inclosed for reply."

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL.

Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,

DR. C. W. F. SNYDER, WICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM

Of Rectal Treatment and Medication Cures PILES WITHOUT PAIN, LIGATURE, KNIFE, CAUTERY, OR DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

Also cures Rectal Ulceration, the cause of Fistula, Fissure, "Itching Piles" and Consumption. Soreness across the back, low down, constipation or diarrhoea, dull, heavy pains or burning in the rectum, blood or pus on stool, pain in stomach or abdomen and bloating and general prostration warn you.

Send for 58-page book, free, to Dr. Kiskadden, 253 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

DR. H. S. KISKADDEN

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COX & BERDAN

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

C. C. McKECKNIE, MANAGER.

317 SUPERIOR ST.

Bet. Madison and Adams.

Hard and Soft Coal

Delivered to any Part of City.

PHONE ORDERS TO 934

DR. C. G. CLARK'S BOTANIC LIVERPIL

Contain no calomel, mandrake, croton oil, or poison; will not irritate, constipate, weaken or gripe, and act on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney and Blood. If you feel bad, have a sallow skin, dark spots under your eyes, have sick spells, use these, the best pills made, and get well. Having so many calls at my office for these Pills, I have concluded to put them into the drug stores First, at East, North and West Toledo, Ironville, Auburndale, Air Line Junction, and I. N. Reed's Drug store. Try them and you will use no others. For wholesale at West & Truax, Walding, Kinman & Marvin, and at my office, 419 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS

For Eight Dollars we will make you the best set of teeth that can be made on rubber, no better made no matter how much you pay.

And remember we are the only dentists in the city that make our own Vitalized Air and Gas, which makes it purer and safer, and which is acknowledged by all to be the only true and genuine anaesthetic for the Painless Extraction of Teeth, and especially is this the case with children, and if once taken by them they will never have teeth out any other way. Crown and bridge work cheaper than ever.

TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS.

237 Summit Street, Toledo, O.

Office open at all hours.

DR. MINGOS!

Corner Oak and Summit street, cures all private diseases, Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charges. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need, call or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Buckeye Bottling Works

PILSENER, LAGER,

EXPORT BEERS!

Ales, Porter, Stout and Mt. Clemens Sprudel Water promptly delivered to families, hotels and trade in general

ADAM ULLRICH

311 and 1343 St. Clair

Phone 214

FREE TO WOMEN. We will send every woman who answers this advertisement a copy of our new work, "ALETRINOSA," a treatise on the "Diseases of Women, and Guide to Home Treatment." Mention this paper. Lady Agents Wanted.

THE JAMES CHEMICAL CO., Peoria, Ill

REAL ESTATE

.. THE NEW ..

JEWEL PLACE

IS NOW IN SHAPE ... FOR HOMES. ...

ON **Detroit** Avenue, **Central** Avenue, **Glenwood** Avenue, and **Maplewood** Avenue,

Lots for sale at $8.50, $10.00 $12.00, $13.33 and $15.00 per foot.

Good Lots, broad streets, stone walks, large shade trees, convenient street cars.

Special inducements to those desiring to build.

IRVING B. HETT & CO

243 ST. CLAIR ST.

IMPROVED PROPERTY

—FOR SALE BY—

I. H. DETWILER & CO

$1,500—Two-story, 8-room frame dwelling, nearly new, with nicely shaded lot, on Hicks street, near Hawthorn.

$2,500—Beautiful new 9-room frame residence on Superior street, near Buckeye, No. 602.

$1,100—Cottage of 5 rooms, corner Page and Chestnut streets; good business corner (No. 591.)

$1,300—Cottage of 5 rooms on Bartlett street, near Wells, (No. 600.)

$2,500—Two-story frame residence, with good barn, city water, 40 feet fronting on Dorr street, near Collingwood avenue.

$1,200—Two story frame on Superior street, near Ash (No. 575 1-2.)

$5,000—Beautiful modern 2-story 10-room frame residence, bath room, city water, both gases, barn, good sewerage, all in first-class order, on Jefferson street, near 21st; rents for $35 per month.

$2,500—Very nice 2-story frame residence, with 40 foot lot fronting on Oakwood avenue, near Collingwood avenue; terms $500 cash, balance long time, 6 per cent.

$2,000—Six-room cottage in elegant condition, with 40 foot lot fronting on Cherry street, near Vermont avenue; terms $200 cash, balance $20 monthly.

$1,800—Very nice six-room cottage on Franklin avenue, corner Central avenue; terms $175 cash; balance $18 monthly.

$1,500—Two-story house of 8 rooms, nearly new, on Hicks street, near Hawthorn; terms $100 cash, balance $15 monthly (No. 530.)

$1,500—Six room cottage, very nice, on Cue street, between Cherry street and Collingwood avenue (No. 526.)

$3,700—Beautiful 9-room, 2-story, modern frame residence, new, and very nice, with 35 foot lot fronting on Oakwood avenue, near Shaw avenue (No. 622.)

$3,000—Frame house of 8 rooms on Monroe street, near Michigan, with lot 25x100 feet, (No. 624.)

$3,250—Large 2-story frame of 12 rooms, nearly new; has cellar, well, cistern, gas, good sewerage; an excellent place for renting rooms or keeping boarders, on Broadway, only 3 blocks from Union Depot; terms $350 cash, balance monthly (No. 554.)

"SOME BARGAINS IN VACANT PROPERTY."

Per front foot

$ 45 00—15th street, near Monroe.
$ 15 00—3rd street, East Toledo.
$150 00—Monroe street, between Ontario and Erie streets.
$ 45 00—Broadway, near Logan.
$110 00—Monroe, near Michigan, (with house renting for $14 per month, No. 624.)
$ 20 00—Illinois, between 15th and Division streets.
$ 65 00—Monroe, between 14th and 15th.
$ 57 00—80 feet, Lafayette, near St. Clair.
$190 00—St. Clair street, near People's Theater.
$ 19 00—Bancroft, near Detroit avenue.
$ 35 00—Collingwood, near Dorr.
$ 28 00—Oakwood avenue, near Shaw ave.
$ 20 00—Bartlett, near Lawrence avenue.
$ 28 00—Dorr, near Division.
$ 27 00—Franklin avenue, near Bancroft.
$125—Erie, near Monroe (38 feet.)
$ 23 00—Ash, near Erie.

Vacant lots in Detwiler's sub-division of Hicks farm, $200 and upwards. Money advanced to assist in building. Come and see us day or evening.

I. H. DETWILER & CO

224 St. Clair St.

(Next to Postoffice.)

COOPER BROS.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

FOR SALE—$4,000—168 feet on East Broadway, corner Starr avenue, with 2-story dwelling; $1,200—New 2-story dwelling, 7 rooms, with lot 38x120, on White street, 2 doors from Starr avenue; $1,050—Nice 2-story house on Navarre avenue, 2 block from East Broadway, 6 rooms, with well, cistern and cellar; $1,100—New 2-story house, 913 Brown street, near Woodville, will trade equity for vacant lot; $850—Cottage on Navarre avenue, lot 35 feet front; $800—Cottage and barn on Fifth street, near Starr avenue; $1,800—Five acres on Dorr street, with house, a great bargain; 20 acres 4 miles from Swanton, with plank house and log barn, all improved, will trade for lot in city worth $600; 16 acres 4 miles out on Walbridge road, 2-story house, good barn, nice orchard, rich soil, all improved, will trade for larger farm or sell for $1,900; 4 cottages at Ironville for $850 each, small down payment, $10 per month.

House For Sale!

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Gordon street, near Miller street, $1,250.
Chestnut street, near Bronson avenue, $650.
Forrer street, near Hawley street, $900.
Lorle street, near Monroe street, $1,000.
Curtis street, near Western avenue, $900.
Platt street, near Nevada street, $900.
Elm street, near Central avenue, $700.
Yondota street, near Navarre ave., $900.
Page street, near Chestnut street, $1,200.
5 new cottages near Malleable Iron Works, $1,150 each.
Will sell you a lot and build house to suit you.

WRIGHT & RUSSELL,

235 ST. CLAIR ST.

BOODY HOUSE BLOCK.

A. E. MACOMBER & CO.,

108 SUMMIT STREET.

FOR RENT—Ten room dwelling, No. 425 13th street, $20.
FOR RENT—Small cottage, No. 1423 Hoag street, $6.50.
FOR RENT—No. 1811 North 14th street, $13.
FOR RENT—Cottage No. 1823 Union street, $10.
FOR RENT—Barn, 14th and Empire, $4.
FOR RENT—Dwellings in all parts of the city.
FOR SALE—Dwelling No. 1520 Collingwood avenue, and dwelling No. 130 21st street, all modern improvements.
FOR SALE—Two cottages on Forrer st., between Clark and Ewing streets, Nos. 715, 740.
FOR SALE—Two cottages on Hoag street, between Washington and Door streets.
FOR SALE—Three Dwellings on the East Side, on Worthington street and on White street.
FOR SALE—Two cottages on Knower street, between Maumee and Dix streets.
We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South street, on Knower street, on Crittenden ave., on Lee street, on Sumner street, on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett street, on Washington street, on Hicks street, on Collingwood ave., on 22d street, on Wisconsin street, on Missouri st., on Illinois street, on Forrer street. In Auburndale—On Monroe street, on Milburn ave., on Macomber street, on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Vermont ave., on Franklin ave., on Lagrange street, Locust street, Austin street, Weber street and Marston ave. Lots on Lagrange street, Heston ave. and in Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington street, White street, Raymer street.
We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE GENUINE HAS A TAG ON EACH JOLLY TAR PLUG

JNO. FINZER & BROS.

POPULAR SIZE & of BEST QUALITY

ATTENTION!

We have a few good bargains in blocks of 4 or 5 lots. Easy terms.

We have lots on South street, Boyd street and Prouty avenue on which we will build to suit purchasers. Prices and terms right. Also, vacant lots in all parts of the city. Houses and stores to rent.

RUSSELL & THROOP,

309 Summit Street.

FOR SALE

Having sold all of the residences which we erected on Melrose street, in Walton Bros. Addition, and having commenced the erection of others, with modern conveniences, nine (9) rooms and bath room, with large attics and cellars, brick all laid in cement under entire houses, both gases, city water, sewers, stone sidewalks, with all improvements paid for, we would be pleased to have those looking for a house of moderate cost, with modern conveniences, to come and see the class of material and workmanship of the houses we are building.

25 Nice Residence Lots in the addition at $1,000 each.

IRA A. RICHARDSON & SON,

3 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

House and lot on Broadway; three houses on Lafayette street; house on Michigan street; house on Tenth street; two houses on Illinois street; house and lot on Oakwood avenue; house and lot on Bartlett street; vacant lots on Maplewood, and some fine suburban property.

All above property for sale cheap and on easy terms.

GAVITT & HENAHAN,

NO. 1, LENK BLOCK, CORNER MONROE AND SUMMIT STS.

..BUY..

THE

GENDRON.

We are selling at about half the regular price at the factory.

Our Sales Rooms will be open every Saturday night until 9:30 to accommodate those that cannot call during the

IN SESSION AGAIN.

Michigan's Legislature Meets in Lansing.

A Peculiar State of Affairs Exists—Democrats Will Need Republican Help.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 5.—The Michigan legislators met in special session this morning in accordance with the proclamation issued by Gov. Winans last Monday.

The democrats are in something of a quandary, their first apportionment of the state having been set aside and that of 1885 also being declared unconstitutional, thus making the law of 1881 the basis of the coming election.

An election based upon this apportionment would almost certainly result in defeat for the democrats, but in order to make the bill which they propose to pass at the present session effective they will have to obtain the support of the republicans, as the time is so short that it will be necessary to make it an "immediate effect" bill, which requires a two-thirds majority.

The democrats, having barely a majority in the senate, will have to pass a bill satisfactory to the republicans, but they figure that even this will give them a better show than the act of 1881.

Almost all the members of the democratic state central committee are in the city, and have several drafts of bills which will be submitted to the legislature.

NORWALK.

Social and Personal Gossip From the Maple City.

Norwalk, O., Aug. 5.—(Special)—Jos. Brunsche and Margaret Hanley, two well-known young people of this city, were married yesterday morning at 8 o'clock at St. Mary's Catholic church.

Mrs. J. M. Seymour and daughter Emma are spending two or three weeks at Chautauqua.

Rev. Dr. T. F. Hildreth and wife and Dr. S. P. Hildreth have gone to Chautauqua, to be absent two or three weeks.

Mrs. George Snyder and children, of Toledo, are visiting Mrs. Snyder's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bowers, in this city.

Mrs. Hildebrand, of Indianapolis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. S. White, in this city.

Miss Matie Smith and Misses Lina and Delia Colton left Tuesday for a month's visit in Denver, Col.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cleveland have gone to Hannibal, Mo., for a few weeks' visit with friends.

Engineer Eugene Miller, of the W. & L. E. Ry., who was quite badly injured at Laurel two weeks ago, is able to walk out a little.

John G. Millen, of Kansas City, is visiting in the city.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Louis W. Wickham, son of Col. C. P. Wickham, and Miss Lillian Bundict, daughter of Dr. D. D. Bundict. The ceremony will take place at St. Paul's Episcopal church Tuesday evening, August 9.

Mrs. Dr. D. D. Bundict and her daughters, Mrs. Hattie Owen and Susan Bundict, went to Cleveland yesterday, to attend the wedding to-day of Dr. Dudley P. Allen and Miss Elizabeth Severance.

Charlie Carl and Miss Edna Folwell left Tuesday for a few weeks' visit with relatives in Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. James G. Gibbs and children and Mrs. Emma W. Peters and daughter, who have been spending a month at Greenwich, Conn., returned home Thursday evening.

F. A. Powers and children are spending a few weeks at Marlboro, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Moir are visiting friends in Fredonia, N. Y.

Miss Conghlin, of Toledo, is the guest of Mrs. Chas. H. Stewart.

Councilman S. Gray and wife left Tuesday for a trip to Montreal, Quebec, Burlington, Vt.; New York city and other eastern points.

HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West 57th street, New York, says:

"I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in diet, over-fatigue or cold, brings on a fit of indigestion, followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. At last I thought I would take a simple course of purgation with Brandreth's Pills. For the first week I took two pills every night, then one pill for thirty nights; in that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never have had an ache or pain since."

Disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once, and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased and worn-out parts with Brandreth's Pills.

UPPER SANDUSKY PERSONALS.

Upper Sandusky, Aug. 5.—A party of 12 couples, of Bucyrus, drove over to this city Wednesday evening, and were highly entertained by a number of our young ladies at the home of Miss Ida Kail, on West Wyandot avenue. Choice refreshments were served, different amusements were indulged in, and a right royal time was had.

Mrs. L. C. Miller and daughter Lolla, returned to their home in Toledo, Thursday, after a short, pleasant visit in this city, guests of Probate Judge Berry and family.

Miss Helen Lynch, of Van Wert, visited Miss Blanch Gipson the past week, returning home Wednesday.

Miss Harriet Townland, of Springfield, O., is visiting Miss Grace Walter.

Miss Nettie Swan has returned from her visit at New Lisbon, O.

Miss Anna Laden visited in Marion, Saturday.

Will Katzenmeyer, of Cleveland, visited his parents and friends the past week.

STRUCK GOLD.

The Northern Shore of Lake Superior Rich in the Precious Metal.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 5.—That there is gold in abundance along the north shore of Lake Superior is being constantly proven.

The latest find of the metal is reported from a mine owned by Duluth capitalists, on the shore of Black bay, a few miles from the location of the now famous Silver Islet mine.

Here a prospecting crew, at work since March, looking for lead and silver, has found gold, reliable assays of which indicate that it will yield from $100 to the ton upward. From the formation of the deposit in which the metal is found it is believed that the vein is of wide extent.

IN ERIE COUNTY.

Republicans to Start the Campaign Moving.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 5.—Hundreds of farmers from the surrounding country have arrived here this morning in anticipation of the republican mass meeting to be held to-night under the auspices of the state central committee. Secretary of the Treasury Foster is booked to deliver the address of the evening, in which he will strike the key note of the republican campaign in the Buckeye state.

WILL BANQUET HIM.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—The Danes of Chicago will this evening do honor to the United States minister of their native country, Clark E. Carr, who is at present in the city on leave of absence. The banquet will be held at 7 o'clock at the Union League, and all the Danes of prominence in the city, as well as many world's fair officials, will be present.

YACHT SQUADRON.

New York, Aug. 5.—The New York Yacht Club Squadron met this morning at Glen Cove, and after a meeting of the members to decide upon the details of their annual cruise, set sail for Newport, where, wind and weather permitting, they will compete for the Goelet cup this afternoon.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

It Is Easily Avoided and May Often be as Easily Relieved.

Cholera infantum can be prevented by proper feeding, and it can often be cured in the same way.

Mr. Horace R. Lane, of Burlington, Vt., writing to the Boston Journal, says: "With this letter I send you a photograph of Bessie F. Lane, whose life, I think, was saved by the use of lactated food. Her mother could not nurse the little one, and the doctor ordered one of the oldest and most widely advertised artificial foods; but Bessie refused to take it. The doctor then recommended lactated food, and the baby liked it, thrived as well as on mother's milk, and was the picture of health while living upon it. Later, when she was a little over two years old, she was taken with a severe attack of cholera infantum, and was so low that life was despaired of.

Bessie Lane.

"Lactated food was given, and all other nourishment stopped, and she soon picked up, gaining flesh rapidly, and is to-day, as the photograph shows, a picture of perfect health. I have advised many of my friends to use lactated food, and it has never yet failed to do all that is claimed for it."

Infants fed on lactated food suffer less and fewer die that those fed on any other.

Mothers should thoroughly understand what this lactated food is, how pure and nourishing and how successfully it meets nature's requirements. It is a food which contains all the nutritive properties sufficient to develop the child's bone, muscle and fat, and which is digestible from the time of birth and nourishes as long as it is eaten.

No sugar is used in it but the pure sugar of milk, and this in proportion to most closely represent mother's milk. With it is combined pure barley malt, the finest wheat gluten, and the nutritious elements of the oat, and the mixture is thoroughly cooked by high steam heat.

The little ones like it—why shouldn't they?

THE UNION OF UNIONS

Formulate Plans for Future Temperance Work

At Their Regular Monthly Meeting—The Put-in-Bay Lunch House—Temperance Address Ahead—Other Matters Discussed.

The Union of Unions held the regular monthly session at the Central Congregational Thursday afternoon, the president, Mrs. L. F. Eck, in the chair. Miss Olive Brown was elected secretary pro tem, and the meeting was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the president.

The report of special and standing committees was the first order of business, and Mrs. Dr. Leighton reported that the excursion to Put-in-Bay had been fairly successful.

The Put-in-Bay W. C. T. U. lunch room was the next matter discussed. The expense of conducting this place being so much greater than was anticipated, the venture has not been a brilliant financial success so far, but the ladies decided to continue it until the close of the season, and hope, that with the experience already gained and by more frugal management, the lunch room can be made to more than pay expenses.

The president spoke of the good that will be done by the T. U. T. A if the temperance people will unite, and urged the members of the Union of Unions to see that a committee of three is appointed from the churches to which they belong, to act with the T. U. T. A.

On the evening of August 29 there will be a grand temperance rally in Memorial hall, the lecture to be delivered by Mr. E. D. Pinney, of Cleveland. The music will be furnished by the Delta Glee club. The lecture will be of interest to everyone, whether they are temperance people or not.

The next meeting of the Union of Unions will be held on the first Thursday in September with the Auburndale W. C. T. U.

TAKING THE GOLD EAST.

Thirty Million Dollars Bound for Washington.

The Government Thinks the Money Will be Safer There Than on the Coast.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—One of the largest shipments of government treasure made across the continent in years, was started to-day from this city.

For several weeks special agents of the treasury have been here, but it was thought they were attending to the post-office site.

It seems, however, that they were making arrangements to ship gold coin from the sub-treasury here to Washington. This coin yesterday was loaded upon five cars, each car containing $6,000,000. The train carries a total of $30,000,000. There is $100,000,000 in gold coin in the sub-treasury here and at the time of the Chilian scare it was feared it might be seized. Then it was determined to transfer the bulk of the treasure to Washington and this is the first shipment.

TAKING IN CHICAGO.

The World's Fair City Filled with Knights Templar.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—From the number of Knights Templar on the streets of this city to-day it might almost be imagined that the great silver conclave was to be held here.

From early morning until late in the afternoon they have been arriving from the east and departing for the west, most of them stopping long enough to see a few of the sights of the world's fair city.

The Buffalo commandery, 200 strong, arrived by special train at 7:30 this morning, at 11:15 the Manhattan commandery of New York arrived over the Pennsylvania and were soon followed by the Monroe commandery of Rochester, the Grand commandery of Michigan, the Saginaw Valley commandery and scores of others. Besides the Knights and Masons, thousands of people having no connection with the order are taking advantage of the low rates to visit the west.

AFTER THE CATTLE.

Troops Ordered Into the Cherokee Strip.

El Reno, O. T., Aug. 5.—There was a good deal of excitement created among the cattlemen who have been enjoying the cheap grazing privileges of the Cherokee strip yesterday by the announcement that three troops under command of Capt. Mohler left Fort Reno at sunrise yesterday morning for the Cherokee strip to eject all trespassers.

The troops are making a forced march to Enid, about fifteen miles into the strip, and on the Rock Island railroad, where they will camp awaiting further orders.

There are many herds on that forbidden land, but it is probable that they are being driven across the territory into Kansas, or into Pond creek for shipment. The troops took with them several days' rations.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Denver, Col., Aug. 5.—The preliminaries of the great conclave to be held here on the 9th, 10th and 11th, will be arranged by the ritual committee of the Knights Templar. nearly all the members of which have already arrived. The order has been in a constant state of excitement for the past few years over the question of ritual, and it is hoped that the present gathering will succeed in effecting a permanent settlement of the question. The report of the sub-committee, which met on the 26th of July, will be submitted to the full committee to-morrow, and definite action will then be taken.

STREETS AND SEWERS

Occupy the Attention of Council Committees.

Some Contracts Awarded and Others Are Laid Over for Future Consideration.

The council committee on streets met last evening and let several small contracts, besides transacting other business.

Bids were presented for paving Maplewood avenue, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue, and the property owners petitioned for an asphalt paving. The bid of the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving company for this work was $14,638.60, but William McMahon also bid on the concrete foundation and it appeared that his figures on this part of the work were lower than those of the Asphalt company. In order that no mistake should be made the matter was laid over for one week.

The matter of awarding a contract for paving Twenty-second street was also laid over for one week.

Warn and Manor were awarded the contracts for turnpiking Nevada street at $137.50; turnpiking Robison street, $95; turnpiking Enright street, $72.10. M. M. Goulden was awarded the contract for turnpiking Niagara street at $88.22, and James Horan was awarded the contract for grading Thirty-second street at $280.

Resolutions were approved for the paving of Boyd street, Prouty avenue to South street; paving Western avenue, Michigan Central railway to Wayne street; paving Webster street, Collingwood avenue to Cherry street, and paving Missouri street, from Collingwood avenue to Division street.

* * *

Mr. A. E. Macomber appeared before the committee on sewers and made objections to the assessment for sewer No. 411. The committee, however, did not look upon the assessment as excessive and re-approved it.

Contracts for new sewers were awarded as follows: Sewer 424, Thos. Kelly, $902.30; sewer 425, W. T. Ryan, $1,970.80; sewer 421, W. T. Ryan, $2,224.40; sewer 423, $1,268.55; 426, $3,354.50; 422 $384.30; 420, $305, all to Thomas Kelly.

Resolutions were approved for new sewers in Wheeler street, in the alley between Dorr and Hicks street and in Vance street, from Fifteenth street to the canal bed.

MR. STANLEY.

He Writes a Card on His Recent Defeat.

London, Aug. 5.—In view of the boisterous reception accorded to Mr. Stanley by the electors of North Lambeth during his recent canvass of that constituency, a letter which he has recently sent to the electors has given rise to considerable merriment.

The communication, which was published in all the leading London papers, is as follows: "My attempt to serve the union's cause in North Lambeth has left me with a vivid memory of many good friends made, of unexpected sympathy shown, of services rendered our great principles with unselfish and generous zeal.

"The time permitted me was too limited for my task, and my opportunities of addressing you, while unavoidably few, were still fewer by a kind of opposition for which I believe few electors of North Lambeth were themselves responsible.

"This is not the moment for prophecy, but should it ever again be thought that the interests of the union, of the empire, and of the people of London can in any way be served in North Lambeth by any service of mine, I shall assuredly not forget the warm-hearted sympathy which was encouraging to me, nor my numerous helpers, to whom I now beg to offer my sincerest and heartfelt thanks."

LET THE CONTRACT.

The Libbey Glass Company's National Exhibit

At Chicago During the World's Fair Will be Immense—A Toledo Man Gets a Contract.

The contract for the Libbey building at the world's fair has been awarded, and Toledo comes in for her share of the prize.

Mr. Charles McDonagh, the well-known contractor of this city, has secured the contract for all the interior and exterior plastering and ornamental work. The outside will be largely stucco work, and will be ornamental to a degree. Mr. McDonagh and the Libbey company are equally to be congratulated.

All the iron work, and the structure will be largly of iron, has been awarded to the Canton wrought iron bridge company.

The cost of the structure is not yet definitely known, but it is understood to be in the neighborhood of $25,000. It will be one of the finest buildings at the fair, and one of which Toledo will have reason to feel proud.

Bogus White Lead and adulterated paints would have no sale did they not afford dealers a larger profit than

Strictly Pure White Lead

The man who best guards his own interests is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good," or "better," than Strictly Pure White Lead. The following brands are standard and always strictly pure:

ANCHOR (Cincinnati)
ARMSTRONG & McKELVY (Pittsburgh)
BEYMER-BAUMAN (Pittsburgh)
COLLIER (St. Louis)
CORNELL (Buffalo)
DAVIS-CHAMBERS (Pittsbur
ECKSTEIN (Cincinnati)
FAHNESTOCK (Pittsburgh)
MORLEY (Cleveland)
RED SEAL (St. Louis)
SHIPMAN (Chicago)
SOUTHERN (St. Louis and Chicago)

The National Lead Co. manufacture a line of colors to color strictly pure White Lead any shade wanted.

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors

They are put up in small packages; one pound being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of Lead. This makes the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

Toledo Truck & Storage Co

General Storage, Trucking and Hoisting Machinery and Safes.

Office and Warehouse:
25 to 35 S. St. Clair St.

BELTS THE WORLD

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Pipe Smokers think Bull Durham best.
How good it is, a trial will show,
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SEPTEMBER 5th TO 10th, 1892.

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J. K. Tillotson, President.
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Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, New York City. Three blocks west Grand Central Depot, from which cars run direct. One block from Sixth Avenue Elevated. Convenient to all excursion routes. Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-second street and Boulevard cars pass the door. Baggage free from and to Grand Central or West Shore depots. European Plan only. Absolutely Fireproof. Coolest and best ventilated hotel in New York.

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Altering and repairing Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats a specialty.

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The Well Known and only

MERCHANT TAILOR

on "Lank's Hill," is now ready for spring trade and shows a large line of spring styles in foreign and domestic goods. He will be pleased to have his friends and patrons call and see him at his old place,

391 Nebraska Ave

Every garment shows a Union Label.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia!

IS POSITIVELY CURED BY

RHEUMATOLE!

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PICTURE FRAMES AND ENLARGING.

A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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214 OAK ST. NEAR SUMMIT

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Are in the Soup, we are not. So call on

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—FOR—

HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING

LEGAL NOTICE.

Byron A. Wagner, Mrs. Byron A. Wagner, (given name to plaintiff unknown) and the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of said Byron A. Wagner, the places of residence of all of whom are to plaintiff unknown, will take notice that on the 12th day of July, 1892, Thaddeus W. Taylor filed his petition in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, in cause No. 33317, against the above named parties and others praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by William Coburn and wife to plaintiff on lots No. 30, 31, 32 and 33 in Block No. 13 of Case's addition to the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, and the marshalling of the liens upon said real estate.

The above named defendants will further take notice that they are required to answer said petition setting up any interest they may have in or to said premises not later than the 10th day of September, 1892, or judgment may be taken against them.

THADDEUS W. TAYLOR.
Southard & Case, Plaintiff's Att'ys.
first pub fri july-15-22-29-aug-5-12-19

NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 18th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of The Toledo Cotton Mills Company held July 15th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the treasurer on Monday, August 22, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider the advisability of issuing the bonds of said company for $50,000 or any part thereof.

F. B. DODGE,
18-july-till-aug-21 Secretary.

NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 2, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of the Toledo Electric Company, held June 30th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, August 9th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to $500,000, or any part thereof.

F. B. DODGE, Secretary.
2julr-to-aug-5

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS

SENSE—Common sense, such as you show in your ordinary business transactions, will tell you that it is a saving to you of DOLLARS.

For the next ten days we give you the choice of any suit in our stock for

$15.00.

You have to see them to appreciate these bargains. Many have sold heretofore for $30. Your choice of any Pantaloons in our establishment for

$5.00.

This sale is an actual loss to us, but we carry out the principle of not showing the same identical thing two seasons.

Misfit Clothing Parlors

COR. MADISON AND SUPERIOR STS.

Open on Saturdays until 10:30 o'clock.

All Alterations to Improve a fit, free of charge.

Goods kept in Repair One Year FREE of Charge.

THERE ARE MANY USES FOR SAPOLIO

To clean tombstones. To polish knives. To clean dishes. To renew oil-cloth. To scrub floors. To whiten marble. To renovate paint. To wash out sinks. To remove rust. To brighten metals. To clean bath-tubs. To scour bottles.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Dentists to clean false teeth. Surgeons to polish their instruments. Confectioners to scour their pans. Mechanics to brighten their tools. Cooks to clean the kitchen sink. Painters to clean off surfaces. Engineers to clean parts of machines. Ministers to renovate old chapels. Sextons to clean the tombstones. Hostlers on brasses and white horses. Artists to clean their palettes. Wheelmen to clean bicycles. Housemaids to scrub the marble floors. Chemists to remove some stains. Carvers to sharpen their knives. Shrewd ones to spour old straw hats. Soldiers to brighten their arms. Renovators to clean carpets.

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By Palace Side-Wheel Steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co. Via Steamer Idlewild to Detroit. Fare about $13 round trip from Toledo to Mackinac, including meals and berths.

The Best and Quickest Service at Lowest Rates.

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Will leave Quale's dock, foot of Madison St., for Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass daily at 9 o'clock a. m., connecting at Put-in-Bay with steamers for Cleveland, Kelley's Island, Sandusky, Lakeside and Detroit.

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STEAMER IDLEWILD

Leaves foot of Jefferson street every week day at 8:30 a. m.; every Sunday 9:00 a. m., returning, arrive 8 p. m. S. Canfield, Agent.

Steamer Messenger!

LEAVES FOR

MONROE, DAILY,

From J. N. Dewey & Co.'s dock between Jefferson and Madison streets at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Special rates to Sunday Schools, Societies, etc.

CAPT. R. DEWEY.

STEAMER BURT

Toledo, Marengo Park and Perrysburg.

Lv. Toledo.	Lv Perrysburg	Lv. Marengo Park.
10 00 a m	7 00 a m	12 30 p m
2 00 p m	12 15 p m	3 30 p m
5 00 p m	3 15 p m	6 15 p m
8 30 p m	6 00 p m	1 30 p m

Dock ft. Jefferson st. S. Canfield, Gen. Mgr.

GRUMMOND'S MACKINAC LINE.

Lake Tours—$24 to Green Bay and return; $16 to Petosky and return; $13 to Mackinac and return. Including meals and berth.

Departures—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m. for Mackinac and way ports; Thursdays, July 21, Aug. 4, 18, September 1, 8 a. m., for Mackinac, Green Bay and Petosky, direct. For further information apply to F. N. QUALE, Foot Madison St., Toledo, O.

Toledo, Perrysburg and Maumee.

Str. C. B. Wallace,

Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

Lvs. Toledo.	Lvs. Perrysburg.	Lvs. Maumee
10:00 a m	7:15 a m	7:00 a m
2:30 p m	12:30 p m	12:15 p m
5:45 p m	4:20 p m	4:15 p m

Moonlight ride every Sunday night; leaves Toledo 6:30 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg at 8 p. m.

CAPT. J. LANGE, Manager.

CAMPAIGN DRUMS

Big Variety! Big Stock! Low Prices! at

Ignaz Fischer's Music House,

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THE OLD RELIABLE SPECIALIST, 28 YEARS EXPERIENCE

In the treatment of THROAT and LUNG troubles, CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases of Men and Women.

YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or are troubled with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find a safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. CURES GUARANTEED.

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There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Consultation free. Those unable to call, can write full particulars of their case and have medicine sent by express, with full instructions for use. Mention this paper when writing. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 11 a. m.

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446 Superior, bet. Adams and Oak.

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Is a positive cure for all forms of

SKIN DISEASE.

We base this assertion on our observation of over thirty years, in which time a very large number and variety of Skin Diseases have been reported to us as cured, by the simple use of Heiskell's Ointment, without the aid of internal remedies. Many of these were cases of long duration, that had resisted the treatment of the most eminent medical talent in this and other countries. Heiskell's Ointment seems never to have failed in a single instance.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Price 50 Cents per box.

Send for "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," Free.

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Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket Office.

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The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Summit, Chestnut & Mulberry Sts.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and on Madison Street, under Boody House.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME

* Daily. | Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO

	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York.	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Phila. & New York.	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom..	9:45 a m	5:05 p m
Bos. & Chi. special..	*7:40 a m	
New York Express...	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:40 p m	3:35 p m

Sandusky Division—East.

Bos. & N. Y. Special.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex....	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:55 p m

Old Road—West.

Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Spe..		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail.....	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m

Air Line Division—West.

Chi. & Bos. Special..	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express....	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim...	*11:50 p m	*8:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail...		*2:57 a m
Chicago Express.....		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.....		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:25 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom..	9:20 a m	6:00 p m

Jackson Branch.

Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m

Lansing Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	

Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m

Detroit Branch.

Express	9:42 a m	7:42 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:22 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.

Union Depot.

Cin. & Ind. Express.	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express...	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only..	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex...	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find & B. G. Ex...	4:00 p m	3:30 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex...	9:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex...	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY.

Union Depot.

Pacific Express.....	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express...	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.....	8:00 a m	4:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:20 p m	4:30 p m
N. Y. & Boston Ex..	*10:05 a m	*7:48 p m
New York Express..	*11:30 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express.....	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

Depot—Cherry Street.

Washt'n, Balto & N Y	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Washt'n, Balto & N Y	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Massillon Express....	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Through Express.....	*11:30 p m	*11:50 p m
Local Freights.....	4:30 p m	6:35 a m

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

Chicago & Tol. Ex..	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express.....	4:45 p m	7:20 a m
Local	3:50 p m	6:10 a m
Devil's Lake Excurs'n, Sunday only.....	7:00 p m	7:20 a m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN.

Frankfort Mail.....	10:30 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express.....	1:10 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom...	8:55 a m	10:20 a m
Ann Arbor Accom..	9:40 a m	6:00 p m
Sunday only—		

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

2 TRAINS DAILY TO ST. LOUIS, MO.

SLEEPING CARS, FREE CHAIR CARS.

Union Depot.

St. Louis Day Ex...

IN TRADING CIRCLES

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price Currents for Produce and Other Articles.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 241,585 bushels, and at five other western points 874,914 bushels, aggregate, 1,116,499 bushels. On the corresponding Friday in 1891 the receipts were 850,729 bushels. The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were, wheat 297,356 bushels, and flour to an aggregate of 420,000 bushels. Exports of corn 44,735 bushels and of oats 31,343 bushels.

English markets as reported herein open generally firmer for wheat and corn without much change in prices.

The Markets To-day.

There is the sharpest kind of a conflict going on in reports of Kansas weather and Kansas corn crop. The newspapers and other amateur reporters have made sure of only half and three-fourths of a crop, while the state officials report a good prospect in every county in the state. We think, as soon as some of these men who are making disastrous reports, sell out their corn, the crop will begin to do better.

The receipts of wheat at seven western points to-day are 265,770 bu. in excess of the corresponding Friday in 1891. We see no cause for solicitude concerning the movement from farmers' hands.

The outward movement to-day is only moderate, and seaboard demand for our wheat is not encouraging. There is free bidding but at about 1c below the market.

In the above connection it is pertinent to mention that Liverpool receipts of wheat for a week have been 1,295,000 bu., of which about half, say 615,000 bu., was American wheat. That is a large week's importation from one port. Of course American wheat tends to go to Liverpool, for while quotations there equal 96c per bu., London quotations equal 91 1-2c.

The rainbow chasers in wheat have been very quiet to-day in all American markets, and while transactions do not aggregate the results of last year prices have been firm and very steady. On the basis of September wheat the fluctuations can be measured by small fractions until near the close when there was a break in prices all around.

Corn has been weaker to-day, and September has ruled lower all day. It is well to remember that hot weather is needed to produce a crop, and no firing of corn occurs without a prolonged draught.

Foreign markets are some of them quoted higher at close, but we find the noon promiscuous reports unreliable.

In New York August wheat closed at 83 1-4c and September at 84 1-8c, a loss of 1-2c. August corn closed at 58c, a gain of 1-4c. September at 56 1-8c, a loss of 5-8c. August oats at 38 5-8c, a loss of 1-4c.

In Chicago August wheat closed at 77 3-4c, and September at 78c, a loss of 1-2c. August corn at 50 7-8c, a loss of 1-2c. September at 50 3-8c, a loss of 5-8c.

In Toledo.

There has been no new feature in the deal to influence prices either way. And yet the market for wheat declined. The trading was more concentrated on December than on other deals. Opening prices were at yesterday's closing, but the market turned downwards and closed August 1-4c, September 1-2c, October and December 1-4c lower. On the call August sold at 80 1-2c to 80 5-8c; September at 80 5-8c to 80 5-8@3-4c and closed at 80 5-8c; December at 83 3-4 to 83 1-4c. After the call August sold at 80 1-2c and closed at 80c bid; September at 80 5-8c and closed at 80 1-8c; October at 81 5-8c and closed at 81 1-4c; December at 83 1-2c and closed at 83 1-4c.

Cash wheat was moderately active for No. 2 soft with sales of 75,000 bushels. No. 3 less active and 1-2c dearer. No. 2 soft sold at 80 1-2 to 80 1-4c and at close 80c was bid. No. 3 soft at 75c closing at 74 3-4c. Most of the sales at 75c. No. 4 soft at 69 to 68 1-2c. Rejected No. 1 at 70c, No. 2 at 65c, No. 2 white at 78c, No. 2 red and white at 72c.

Corn—Nothing doing. No. 2 51c, No. 3, 50c. Rye No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 63c. Rejected at 56c. Clover seed was much more active, and higher and unsteady. On the call October sold at $5.32 1-2@5.35. After the call October at $5.35 to $5.50 to 5.40, closing at $5.45@5.47 1-2.

New York, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged; city mill extra, $4.35 for West Indies; superfine, $2.50; fine, $2.35. Wheat opened steady but declined 1-4c on realizing sales, due to the reports that the statements of injury to the wheat crop in the northwest were overdrawn; No. 2 red winter, cash, 84 3-4c; August, 83 3-4c; September, 84 3-8c. Corn opened unchanged but declined 3-8@1-2c by noon on denials of the reports of hot weather west; No. 2 mixed, cash, 62c; August, 58c; September, 56 1-4c; October, 56c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 39c; August, 38 3-4c; September, 38 5-8c. Rye steady; 70@75c. Barley neglected. Molasses dull; 50 test Cuba, 10. Sugar moderately active and steady; powdered, 4 3-4@4 15-16c; granulated, 4 7-16@4 7-8c. Coffee dull; rio grades No. 7, 13 3-8@13 1-2c. Rice nominal. Pork active; old mess, $12.50@13.00. Lard dull; September and October, $7.90. Butter stronger; western extra, 23@23 1-2c. Cheese firm; 9@9 1-8c. Eggs dull; western, 17@17 1-2c. Turpentine dull; 28 1-2@29c. Rosin quiet; $1.22 1-2@1.27 1-2. Talow dull; 4 5-16@4 5-8c. Petroleum nominal. Freights quiet and unchanged. @2 per cent. Exchange steady; 487@1-4 for 60 days and 488 1-4@1-2 for demand. Governments steady; currency 6s 100 bid; extended 2s registered 100 bod; 4s coup 116 3-4 bid. Stocks opened irregular but advanced throughout the morning. The improvement ranged from 1-8 to 2 per cent. At 1 p. m. the market is dull. Sales 104,511 shares.

Detroit, Aug. 5.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash and August 79 3-4c; September 80 1-2; No. 1 white cash, 82c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 51c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34 1-2c.

Live Stock.

New York, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 654 head, all for exporters. No trading. Feeling firm. Dressed beef was steady at 7 1-4@8 1-2c per lb. Shipments to-day 1,156 beeves.

Calves—Receipts 744 head. The market was a shade firmer. Sales of veals at $5.00@7.10 per cwt, buttermilk calves at $3.35@3.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 6,185 head. The market was firm. Sheep sold at $3.75@5.37 1-2 per cwt, lambs at $5.00@7.25. Dressed mutton was steady at 8@11c per lb, and dressed lambs firm at 9@12c.

Hogs—Receipts 3,182 head, including 5 cars for sale. The market was dull. Sales at $5.50@6.20 per cwt.

Buffalo, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 33 loads through, 2 loads for sale. The market was very dull; nothing doing. Sales of 1,265 pound cattle at $4.45 per cwt.

Calves—Buttermilks at $2.25@3.50, veals, fair to best, at $5.00@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts 60 loads through, 28 loads for sale. The market was extremely dull and 5c lower for good grades. Heavy corn fed at $5.90 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 20 loads through, 6 loads for sale. The market was strong, with light receipts. Choice to fancy wethers at $5.25 per cwt, fair to good sheep at $4.25, good to best spring lambs at $5.65.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head. The market was active and steady to a trifle higher. Sales of prime to extra steers at $5.00@5.15 per cwt., good to choice do at $4.50@4.95, others at $3.75@4.25, Texans at $1.95@3.10, rangers at $3.25@3.95, cows $2.60@3.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 10,000 head. The market was active and 5c higher. Sales of rough and packers at $5.25@5.75 per cwt., prime mixed and packers at $5.80@5.90, prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5.95@6.05, light $5.25@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head. The market was active and steady. Sales of natives at $3.50@5.90 per cwt., Texans $4.25@4.50, westerns at $4.60, lambs at $3.50@6.75.

Kansas City, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head, shipments 2,800 head. The market was more active, strong and generally 10c higher. Dressed beef and shipping steers ranged at $2.35@4.65 per cwt; cows at $1.25@2.75. Texans at $2.10@2.50, stockers and feeders at $2.60.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head, shipments 2,000. The market opened 5@10c higher, lost the advance, but closed steady. Sales of all grades at $5.25@5.80 per cwt, the bulk of sales at $5.60@5.72 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head, shipments 300 head. The market for good muttons was strong; others lower. Sales of muttons at $5.00 per cwt, lambs at $5.60.

East Liberty, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 504 head, shipments 483 head. The market was steady. Prime steers at $4.85@5.00 per cwt., fair to good at $3.25@4.50, common at $2.00@3.25, dry bulls, cows and stags at $1.50@2.75, fresh cows at $15.00@40.00 per head. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 1,700 head, shipments 1,600 head. The market was firm on good grades, slow on common. Sales of corn fed at $5.85@6.10 per cwt., grassers at $5.40@5.80. Nine cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 1,100 head, shipments 800 head. The market was slow. Prime sheep at $5.10@5.30 per cwt., fair to good at $4.00@4.50, common at $1.00@3.00, lambs at $3.50@5.75.

Veal—Calves at $3.00@6.00.

Ohio Crops.

Columbus, O., Aug. 5.—The official report of the Ohio state board of agriculture on the condition of crops to August 1 is now out and the following percentage estimates are calculated from the returns received from the regular township crop correspondents, and present fairly the average of the many returns received:

Wheat, condition compared with a full average, 80 per cent.; wheat, average date of harvest, July 4; oats, condition compared with a full average, 83 per cent.; oats, average date of harvest, July 23; barley, average date of harvest, July 11; rye, average date of harvest, July 6; timothy, condition compared with a full average, 85 per cent.; potatoes, condition compared with a full average, 75 per cent.; tobacco, acreage compared with last year, 85 per cent.; tobacco, condition compared with a full average, 83 per cent.; pasture, condition compared with full average, 92 per cent.; apples, prospect compared with a full average, 25 per cent.; peaches, prospect compared with a full average, 15 per cent.; pears, prospect compared with a full average, 42 per cent.; grapes, prospect compared with a full average, 72 per cent.; berries, prospect compared with a full average, 79 per cent.

The wheat harvest is completed and considerable threshing has been done, and while the estimated product is still shown to be 80 per cent, the same as reported July 1, many correspondents note that the wheat is not threshing out as well as was expected. The lightest yields are in the north and northwestern counties, some of which estimate as low as 40 and 45 per cent. The present wheat estimate would indicate a crop of less than 35,000,000 bushels, against about 45,000,000 bushels last year. It will not be surprising if after reports from threshers come in from all the counties of the state this estimate is somewhat reduced.

From all parts of the state come reports of a light potato prospect; only about three-fourths of a crop may be expected. There has been considerable rot and in a great many counties the bug has been diligently at work.

Grasshoppers are numerous in many localities, damaging oats, meadows, corn, pasture and buckwheat. They have not been so bad for many years.

Corn cannot make a full average crop. While in some parts of the state the stand is good, in other parts it is small and weedy and cannot make a full growth and yield. On flat lands many cornfields have been abandoned. In many fields the white grub worm has done some damage to the crop.

Apples, peaches, and pears are a small crop over the state.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, new, 78c; white wheat, No. 2, 74c. Rye—No. 2, new, 62c. Corn—No. 2, 49c. Oats—White, 36c; mixed, 34c.

Provisions very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 13c; 15 lbs average, 13 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 13 1-2c; shoulders, 9c, scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 11c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8 1-2c; by bbl, 8 1-2c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 9c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon side, 10 1-2c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Calves—Good demand, 6@7c per lb. Hogs—Good demand, 7@7 1-2c. All kinds smoked meat very firm, but scarce.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 22@24c; gathered creams, 20@21c; fancy Ohio creamery, 20@21c; fancy northwestern creamery, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 14 1-2@15c; prime to choice, 12@14c; medium, 8@10c; common, 8@10c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—(Corrected daily by E. A. Rood)—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. New potatoes, $1 75@2 00 per bbl.; green beans, 75@1 00 per bu; new wax beans, 75@90 per bu; raspberries, $4 00@4 50 per bu; new cauliflower, $2 00@2 25 per doz; beets, 12 1-2@15c doz; new radishes, 15c per doz; new onions, 20c per doz; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, $140@1 50 20 lb case; cabbage 50@1 50 bbl; blackberries, $3 50@4 50 bu; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California fruits—Bartlett pears, $3 00@3 50 per box; plums, $2 50@3 00 per case; peaches, $1 50.

Fruits—California oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; Messina oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active. $4 50 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active. $4 50@@5 00 per box. Watermelons, 18@25c each. Blueberries, $3 25@4 00 per bu; nutmeg melons, $1 00@1 25 per basket.

Oils—Ohio prime white 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; Eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 44c; boiled, 47c. These figures are for barrels. In quantities less than 50 barrels—raw, 42c; and boiled, 45c.

Turpentine—Savannah, firm at 27 1-2c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $8 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 14@14 1-2c.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by Fulton Market)—Dressed live chickens in good demand; spring dressed, 1 1-2@2 lb., $2 75 doz; live, 11@12 1-2c per lb; old, dressed, 10c; old, live, 7@9c; spring ducks, demand light; dressed, 10c; live, 8c; turkeys, 9c; woodcock, 25c each.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $1 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring 22c per box.

Fresh Fish—Scarce; White (upper lake) 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 5c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 5c; catfish, 7c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15c; good, 17c; prime, 18c; Green Santos, fancy, 22c; Green Java, 25@30c; Roasted Mocha, best, 32c; Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 26c; roasted Rio, bulk, 17 1-2@22 1-2c; German packages, 19 1-4c; Lion packages, 19 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $13 00@14 00; No. 2 $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, $5@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family, $5 00@5 50; winter patent, $5 00@5 50; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75; $1 00 more in bags.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—A X Powdered, 5 5-8c, Standard Powdered, 5 3-8c; Custoaf, 5 5-8c; Cubes, 5 1-8c; Fine Granulated, 4 1-2c; Standard A, 4.44c; Off A's, 4 1-4@4 3-8c; light Extra C's, 4@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 80@1 85 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 8 1-2@7c, peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2 per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 23@33c; foreign, 63c per lb.

Millfeed—Bran, $13 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $15 00; middlings, $17 00 and northwestern rye, $4 75@5 25.

We shall open a large line of White Shirts Saturday morning.
LAMSON BROS.

Dry Goods Market.

Linings—Percalines, 12c; ZX Sellsias, all colors, 8c; XXX Sellsias, all colors, 9 1-2c; XXXX Sellsias, all colors, 11c; XXXXX Sellsias, all colors, 12 1-2c; 87 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 77 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 2nd Fancy, 10c; 95 Fancy, 16c; 216 Fancy, 22 1-2c; Victoria Corset Jeans, 7 1-4c; Naumkeag Corset Jeans, 7 1-4c; Conestoga Corset Jeans, 6c; Dover Corset Jeans, 5c; Paddings, Black, Brown and Slate, 9c; 3-4 Black and White Linings, 8 1-2c; Crinolines, Black, White and Slate, 75c; Cambrics, 4 1-2c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 10c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 12 1-2c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 15c; 18 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 55c; 20 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 60c; 22 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 65c; 24 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 70c. 5 1-2c; Newmarket B, 5c; Great Falls N, 4 1-2c; Tennis Bunting, 4c; Wasano Bunting, 8 8-4c; National Bunting, 3 1-4c; Grafton A, Dunbar Anabor Drill, 6 1-2c; Fairhaven, 45 inch, Brown, 9c; Boston, 3-4, Brown, 18 1-2c; Boston, 10-4, Brown, 20 1-2c; Riverett Denims, Blue and Brown, 12c; Andover Denims, Blue and Brown, 11 1-2c; 70c Warren Blue, 10c; 8 oz. Warren Blue, 15c; 9 oz. Warren Blue, 15c; Arizona Brown, 10c; Fancy, 12 1-2c; Household Checks and Plaids, 8c; Eagle and Phoenix Plaids, 6c; Alabama Checks and Plaids, 6 3-4c; Southern Checks 7 1-4c; Windsor Plaids, 7 1-2c.

Fast Black Satine Henriettas—B C, 10 1-2c net; A, 15c net; B, 13c net; C, 21c net; D, 24c net; E, 27 1-2c net; S Brocade and Stripes, 20c net; Le Maitre Cachmeres, 10 1-2c net.

Tickings—Royal 6 3-4c; White Horse No. 10, 6 1-2c; White Horse No. 100, 8c; White Horse No. 60, 9c; White Horse No. 3, 8 1-2c; White Horse No. 2, 10 1-2c; White Horse No. 1, 12 1-2c; White Horse No. B, 15c; White Horse No. B C, 15c; Zebra, 17c; Victoria, 12 1-2c; Thorndyke S T, 13 1-2c; Salem, 10 1-2c; Awning Stripes, 9c.

Bleached Cottons—Boston, 10-4, 22 1-2c; Boston, 9-4, 20c; Pepperell, 6-4, 15c; 45 inch Newmarket, 10 1-2c; 42 inch Newmarket, 9 1-2c; 45 inch Butter Cloth, 4 1-2c; 36 inch Butter Cloth, 4c; Gilt Edge 7-8, 5c; Gilt Edge, 4-4, 5 1-4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; One of the Finest, 5 1-2c; Diamond Field, 6c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 6 3-4c; Senator, 7c; Pennant, 7 1-4c; Fearless, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; White Squadron, 7 1-2c; Rosalind, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Lonsdale, 8c; Fruit of the Loom, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Four Seasons, 8 1-2c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c.

Outings—Amoskeag Teasels, 10c; Swans Down, 10 1-2c; Lewiston Costome, 8c; D F D, 7 1-2c; Renfrew, 8c; Fancy, 6 1-2c; Fancy, 7 1-2c; Fancy, 8 1-2c; An Fall Shirtings, 12 1-2c; S F W Boys' Cassimere, 35c reg; Peru Boys' Cassimere, 50c reg.

Raven Blacks—No. 1520 Lace Cheeks, 9c reg; No. 1205 Lace Stripes, 8 1-2c reg; No. 1122 Black Side Band, 12 1-2c reg; No. 1217 Black Side Band, 18c reg.

Prints—Simpson prints, 5 1-2c; Pacific prints, 5 1-2c; Hamilton Fancy prints, 5 1-2c; Garner Mosieline prints, 5 1-2c; Allen's Fancy prints, 5c; Simson China prints, 5 1-2c; 8-4 Indigo and blue prints, 6c; American Shirting prints, 4c; Steel River percales, 8c; Century Cloths, 7 1-2c; Arnold C Indigo prints, 8 1-2c; Arnold B Indigo prints, 9 1-2c; Pacific Cardinal prints, 6c; Allen's Turkey Red prints, 6c; Gold Seal prints, 9 1-2c; Chambray Pink prints, 5 1-2c; Allen's Pink Frock, 6c; Merrimack Pink Frock, 6c; Allen's Purples, 6c; Hartel Pink prints, 6c; Allen's Check prints, 5c; Pacific Robe prints, 6c; Allen's Robe prints, 6c; Allen's Patch prints, 5 1-2c; Hamilton Robe prints, 6c; Martha American 3-4 Indigo prints, 5 1-2c; American Washington Fancy prints, 4 1-4c; Harmony Fancy prints, 4 1-4c; Allen's Staple prints, 5c; Washington Green Figured prints, 6 1-2c; Melrose Oil Plain Red prints, 5 1-2c; India Oil Plain Red prints, 6c; Martha Washington Plain Red prints, 7c; Wasmington X Plain Red prints, 8c; Washington 4-4 Plain Red prints, 10c; Vienna Oil, Blue, Green and Orange, 6c; Berlin Solids, all colors, 5 1-4c; Merrimack Cretonec, 10c; Chambrays in Pinks, Blues, Steel and Brown, 10c; Red, White and Blue Buntings, 5c; Soudam Buntings, all colors, 4c, Lindneck Draperies, 12 1-2c; Lindneck Draperies, 15c; Lindneck Draperies, 18c; Lindneck Draperies, 20c; Punkah Draperies, 8c; Polka Spot Draperies, 6 1-2c; Vestabule Draperies, 12 1-2c; Pacific Bedford Cords, 10c; Amoskeag Bedford Cords, 10c; Swiss Zephyrs, 7 1-2c; Falcon Staple Ginghams, 6c; Amoskeag Staple Ginghams, 7c; Amoskeag Turkey Red Ginghams, 8 1-2c; Amoskeag A F C Dress Ginghams, 10 1-2c; Normandie Dress Ginghams, 8c; Everett Classics Ginghams, 8c; Pontiac Ginghams, 7c; Beechwood Ginghams, 7c; Myrandie Ginghams, 7 1-2c; Bonton Ginghams, 7 1-2c; Renfrew Ginghams, 8c; Hadley Ginghams, 6c; K. M. Suitings, 8c; Dardanelle Suitings, 8c; Gretna Suitings, 8c.

Headquarters for men's White Shirts,
At LAMSON BROS'.

Base Ball! | At Orchard Grove every Sunday. Steamer Wallace leaves Monroe street at 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m.

HELD UP THE CASHIER.

Bold Robbers Loot a Bank in Broad Daylight.

Benton, Mo., Aug. 5.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, four masked men rode up to the bank here and two of them dismounted while the others remained outside. The men on entering the bank presented revolvers at Cashier Smith and ordered him to hand over the cash in the bank.

The cashier gave the men about $1,200 which they placed in a bag, and, after cautioning Smith to remain inside the building, they left. The men had hardly left the building when Cashier Smith gave the alarm, but before a posse could be gathered they had a good start. The men were well armed and performed their work in a professional manner.

KOKOLENE | USE WITH HARD OR SOFT WATER.

Japanese Fans—all prices,
At LAMSONS'.

EXPERIENCE A GOOD TEACHER.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 5. — Sheriff Claude, yesterday, dismissed James Lowman, deputy sheriff at Bay Ridge, because of his arrest of Albert Gaorg, a member of the Swiss legation, charged with the theft of a pocketbook. Lowman did not know what a legation is, nor that it protected its attache from arrest, but Governor Brown demanded his dismissal and would not allow him to resign.

Stacks of new Shirting Prints just opened at LAMSONS'.

THE TROLLEY.

During the Nicaraugua canal convention several delegates from the east expressed astonishment at the number of railroads operated by overhead electric wires, and wondered people were not afraid to make use of the streets. It was difficult to make them believe what is certainly a fact that the street railroad wires seem perfectly harmless. There have been several linemen killed and injured in St. Louis, but the claim of railroad men that their wires are quite harmless have so far been born out by experience. During the work of reconstruction there have been one or two accidents, but all the fatalities from electric cars since they have been in operation have been the result of excessive speed or carelessness on the part of the persons injured or the drivers. This is a statement of fact which it is very hard to bring home to the nervous visitor, but the resident St. Louisan has got to look on the railroad wires as eyesores, perhaps, but certainly not as elements of any great danger. As compared with cable roads and the ever present slot, the balance of safety certainly seems in favor of the electric road, even with overhead wires.—St. Louis Globe.

Moonlight ride on steamer City of Toledo to-night. Good music. Fare 25c.

Buy your corsets, muslin underwear and hosiery at our clearing sale. Connolly Bros.

THE MISTAKE OF INDOOR LIFE.

"Basking in the sun" is in itself of real and considerable benefit, and it is no compliment to our human intelligence to find that cats and dogs understand that fact much better than we do. Even the blue glass craze had a truth underlying it, and owed such success as it achieved to the proportion of sunlight which penetrated its colored medium. The love of sunshine is naturally one of our strongest instincts, and we would be far healthier and happier if we followed and developed it instead of practically ignoring and repressing it. How a sparkling, sunny morning exhilarates us and makes us feel that "it's too fine a day to stay indoors," and yet how few holidays are taken for that reason. The wealth of the sunbeams is poured out lavishly all around us, and we turn from it to struggle for a few pitiful handfuls of something else that is yellow and shining, but not half so likely to bring us happiness, and often has strange, red spots upon it. Give nature a chance, and we shall find that there is more than a mere fanciful connection between natural sunlight and that "sunny" disposition, which, after all, is the true philosopher's stone."—Woods Hutchinson, M. D., in North American Review.

All dry goods in the whirl at Connollys'.

Our second and third floors will be in shape to-morrow for business.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

NEW WINDSOR TIES
Opened to-day at LAMSONS'.

SPORTING NEWS.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

	W.	L.	Per cent
Cleveland	13	5	.722
Brooklyn	12	6	.667
Boston	11	6	.647
New York	10	6	.625
Philadelphia	9	8	.529
Baltimore	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	9	9	.500
Chicago	7	10	.412
Pittsburg	7	10	.412
Washington	7	11	.389
Louisville	6	12	.333
St. Louis	4	13	.235

Keep it up, boys, keep it up.

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Halligan assaulted Stricker in a Boston hotel, breaking his jaw and otherwise laying him up. Halligan has been suspended and will probably be blacklisted.

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Sturgis, Mich., Aug. 5.—The fourth day of the meeting opened with fine weather and a big crowd. The pool sellers did a lively business, but in only one race—the 2:12 pace—did the favorite win. Summaries:

Three-Year-Old Stake—Trotting—Purse $5,000.

Belle Flower	9	6	1	1	1
Jessie McCorkle	7	1	2	8	2
Wilkesward	1	3	3	3	6
Czar	2	2	11	6	3
Kentucky Union	3	5	5	2	4

Time—2:21; 2:20 1-2; 2:21 1-4; 2:25 1-4; 2:22 1-2.

2:12 Pacing—Purse $1,000.

Major Wonder	1	1	1
Telegraph	2	2	2
Rupee	4	3	3
Charley Friel	3	4	4

Time—2:18; 2:17; 2:17 1-4.

2:35 Trotting—Purse $500.

Jack Spratt	1	1	1
Rose Turner	3	3	2
Ulee Wilkes	4	2	8
Ernest Wilkmont	2	6	7
Ben-No-Nie	5	3	3
Almont Star	8	8	4
Travenier	6	7	5
Vrowsky	7	8	6

Time—2:28; 2:27 1-2; 2:28 1-2.

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Games played in the National League Thursday resulted as follows:

Club	Pitcher.	R	H	E
Louisville	Sanders	2	3	3
Cleveland	Young	4	11	5
Brooklyn	Stein	5	9	4
Philadelphia	Knell	4	9	5
New York	Rusie	5	9	4
Washington	Abbey	1	4	4
Boston	Staley	6	11	6
Baltimore	McMahon	4	11	3
Cincinnati	Sullivan	12	13	2
Pittsburg	Baldwin	5	8	6
St. Louis	Breitenstein	6	6	3
Chicago	Hutchinson	1	6	4

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St. Louis has released Galvin and Pinkney. Broder will play second and Crooks third.

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New York, Aug. 5.—A report gained circulation late last night to the effect that John L. Sullivan had broken his leg while training at Canoe Place Inn. No verification of the report has yet been received.

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Lexington, Ky., Aug. 5.—The great stallion Sultan, sire of Samboul, and twenty-six others in the 2:30 list, dropped dead at Abdaliah park, after being driven a mile. He was the property of W. T. Handy and the estate of W. H. Wilson. His owners recently refused $40,000 for him.

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Monmouth, Ill., Aug. 5.—At the races here Roy Wilkes paced an exhibition mile in 2:09 1-2, the quarters being 33, 1:04, 1:30 1-2, 2:09 1-2.

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The Tiffin, Ohio, Gun club will hold a shooting tournament on the 7th and 8th of September, 1892. A large attendance is expected. The grounds are among the finest in the state and easy of access. For program address the secretary.

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The Buckeyes challenge the Ironville Unions for a game of ball, Sunday morning, August 7, on Glassboro grounds, for $2.25 a side. If accepted answer through the Bee. C. March, manager.

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We, the Colts, do hereby challenge the Futures for a game of ball, Sunday, August 7, on the Forest Cemetery grounds for $2.25 a side, game to be called at 2:30 p. m. Please answer through to-morrow's Bee. W. C. C., manager Colts.

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We, the Oklahomas, would like a game with the Buckeyes for Sunday afternoon, August 7, on the Auburndale grounds. If accepted answer through the Bee. Manager Oklahomas.

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We, the Futures, accept the challenge of the East Side Buds for Sunday, August 7, at 2:30 o'clock. N. J. Saelzler, manager.

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The Futures are requested to meet at the corner of Chestnut and Sherman streets Friday night, at 8 o'clock sharp. N. J. Saelzler, manager.

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The Superiors challenge the Comets Ivys, Oklahomas or Buckeyes for a game of ball, Sunday, August 7. If accepted answer through Saturday's Bee and state grounds; amount to be agreed upon. Dave Coakley, manager.

Moonlight ride on steamer City of Toledo to-night. Good music. Fare 25c.

STAMPS FROM A SLOT.

English Postoffice Adopts the Automatic Sale System.

One thing which the British public has to thank the advertising community for is the automatic sale of stamps, both by day and by night, when, of course, stamps are not obtainable in the ordinary way.

A company has been formed which, by the permission of the postoffice (itself a most enlightened and progressive department here), is attaching small boxes on the "penny-in-the-slot" principle to postoffice collecting boxes, from which are delivered penny stamps.

It was found practicable to make a machine to deliver stamps simply, and for a penny one gets:

1. A penny stamp.
2. A small blank envelope containing
3. A cloth-bound 64-page memorandum book, 2 1-2x3 1-2 inches.

Opposite the memo blanks in this book are advertisements. The return from advertising pays for book, envelope and paper.—Philadelphia Press.

Go and listen to the chiefs of the different railway organizations, Manitou Beach.

REMEMBER THAT

Up in the northern lakes lies the fairy Isle of Mackinac, which, on account of its great natural beauties and remarkable summer climate, has been reserved by the United States government as a national park. It lies in the midst of some of the most charming scenery and some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the country. The Michigan Central, which is the direct route to this elysium, has just published a profusely illustrated book descriptive of this region, which will be sent to any address upon application to Wm. J. Seinwerth, Southern Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fine navy blue Camel's Hair Serges
At LAMSON BROS'.

Signor Giovani Giolitti, the Italian premier, is the youngest head of a ministry that Italy has had since Cavour. He is barely 50 years of age, and has only been in parliament 10 years. When he was 22 he took his degree of doctor of law, and in 1876, when Sig. Depretis was in power, he had become director of customs. Signor Crispi made him minister of the treasury in March, 1889, and in November, 1890, minister of finance.

The Railway Employes' picnic, Manitou Beach, Sunday, August 7.

Corrosive sublimate, in the strength of 64 grains to the gallon of water, is found by the health department of New York to be the most effective of the germ-destroying agents. Carbolic acid comes next, employing 24 grains to the ounce; then bromine, one ounce to 11 gallons; permanganate of potash, one ounce to about 11 gallons; chloride of lime, four ounces to the gallon; sulphate of iron, one and a half pounds to the gallon; and last, in point of effectiveness, sulph

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

TOLEDO, OHIO, AUGUST 5, 1892.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BOY 17 YEARS OLD TO run errands; one who rides a bicycle preferred. The Hyman Co., 212 Summit street. 215

WANTED—A PRINTER—YOUNG MAN of two or three years' experience; must be sober and industrious. Leader, Pemberville, Ohio. 216

GOOD BOY WANTED AT 310 ADAMS st. for porter. 4aug3

WANTED—BARBER AT J. W. BECK'S, 316 Summit st. 216

CARPENTERS—WANTED, 4 OR 5 GOOD carpenters. Apply to John Mallon, corner Maumee and Segur avenues. 3aug3

WANTED—GERMAN COMPOSITOR AT Volksfreund office, 406 Adams street. 215

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WHITE barber, at once, at 516 Front street, East Toledo. 214

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO DO light work to pay tuition in day or night school. Tri-State Business College, corner Madison and Summit streets. 213

WANTED—A BOY AT 1503 ADAMS street. Call immediately. 215

WANTED—BOY OR GIRL TO WAIT on table during meal hours in exchange for board. Model Dining Hall, 337 St. Clair street. 30july3

CARPENTERS WANTED—FIVE OR SIX good union men; paply on Washington st., bet. Waite and Forrest ave. 216

WANTED—BELL BOY AT ONCE AT the Burnett. 214

WANTED—AT ONCE—A MAN TO CARE for horses and work about house and office; one living in the 7th ward preferred. F. E. Seagrave. 214

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WHITE FEmale cook. Call at 501 Summit street. 214

WANTED—FIVE MEN ACQUAINTED with the city to work on ice wagons; must be steady, stout and able to read and write. Apply at 327 Superior street, between 2 and 3 p. m. Aug. 3rd. 214

WANTED—GOOD BROOM MAKERS and sewers at Excelsior Broom Works, Sandusky, O.; good wages; steady work to good men. 211

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, EXPERIenced white male waiter at L. H. Meinert's, corner Summit and Oak streets. 209

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—MAN AND wife—man to take care of horses, cows, lawn, and to make himself generally useful about the house and barn; woman for cooking, washing, etc.; good place for right party; must be temperate and reliable in every respect. None other need apply. Call at 129 Huron street, or 2016 Vermont avenue. Isaac D. Smead. 209

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, to learn draping business. Adrdess at once, with reference and salary wanted, H 84, Bee office. 208

SALESMEN TO SELL TO MERCHANTS by sample; $100 a month for workers; inclose stamp; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. 20julylm

WANTED—A GOOD TOBACCO STRIPper. Enquire of H. Wineberger, 310 Water street. 207

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BELL BOY at Hotel Madison. 204

BARBER WANTED FOR SATURDAY. 245 Segur avenue. 206

ONE HUNDRED MEN WANTED. Enquire at our office, Rooms 8 and 9, Worthington Block, corner Adams and Superior streets, Toledo, Ohio, or at works, 10450 Columbia Bottom Road, St. Louis, Mo. Will pay $1.75 per day for good men. Bick & Glann. 25july12

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE; bring references. Address H. 97, Bee office. 215

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; small family; good wages; apply 1315 Adams st. 216

WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be first-class cook; reference required; apply at 2210 Jefferson street. 4aug2

WANTED—TWO DINING ROOM GIRLS at Hotel Madison, quick. 216

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; 609 Madison st. 216

WANTED—TWO DINING ROOM GIRLS —Hotel Madison. 4aug3

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; easy place and good wages to the right girl; call at 2209 Ashland ave. 4aug3

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR housework. Call at 1413 Madison. 215

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork at 1901 Canton avenue. W. E. Swindeman. 215

WANTED—THREE APPRENTICES IMmediately at 341 Summit street. 3aug6

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO DO the light work in a small family; this is a rare chance to secure a good home. Address Dexter, care Bee. 3aug6

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply at 325 Eighteenth street. 3aug-tf

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; must be well recommended. Apply to 123 Huron street. 2aug6

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON as housekeeper. Apply at 422 Lafayette street.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; two in family; two girls kept; good wages. 317 17th street. 2aug3

WANTED—A COOK AT THE PARK Dining Hall, 721 Adams street. 214

WANTED—LAUNDRESS AT 701 ADAMS street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN FAMILY of two for general housework. Apply mornings at 1949 Vermont avenue. 212

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; wages $4 per week, and references required. Apply at 1835 Collingwood avenue. 214

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1449 Huron street, between Magnolia and Bush streets. 213

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply at 1608 Jefferson street. 213

WANTED—THREE DISHWASHERS AT Sitterly Restaurant. Call to-night. 210

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, COOKING AND housework; good wages. A. Steinberg, 601 Oakwood avenue. 210

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework, at 332 Michigan st.

WANTED—SECOND COOK AS SOON AS possible, at Hotel Madison. 209

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRL AT Wyek's Hotel. 209

WANTED—WASHER WOMAN, AT 806 Jefferson st. 209

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing or ironing; must be good plain cook and speak German and English; good wages. Apply at once to 824 Bush street, city. Fr. Jacobi. 209

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR general house work. Inquire 55 Indiana avenue, corner 11th, in grocery. 208

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED girl for general housework and cooking, who can bring good references. Apply 2112 Madison st. 208

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE OUT washing and ironing. Call at 369 Irving street. 208

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS; salary or commission; steady work; prompt pay. Write Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 22july-to-5sep

A FAST SELLING SIDE LINE FOR lady or gentleman commercial traveler. Takes well with druggists and fancy goods dealers. Liberal commissions promptly paid. Address A. B. Austin, 627 N. 8th Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND, by young boy 19 years of age; will give $5 to the person that gets me the best position. Address H 82, Bee office. 208

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND—BY young man; good references; address H 100, care Bee office. 4aug3

WANTED SITUATION—BY BOY 16 years of age, as hostler, to take care of horses, lawn, etc.; address Hostler, care Bee office. 4aug3

WANTED—SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of a child or assist with light housework, by a young girl 15 years old. Address H. 90, care Bee.

WANTED—POSITION AS TEACHER IN common country school; can furnish reference and hold certificates of two years from Lucas, Sandusky and Wood counties; also have had five years' experience in teaching in schools. Address H 98, Bee office. 216

WANTED—POSITION OF ANY KIND by a young man of 19. Address H. 86, Bee office. 209

WANTED—SEWING TO DO AT HOME. Call or address 127 Broadway. 209

WANTED—SITUATION OF ANY KIND by a young man of 22 years; can come well recommended; is an A 1 horseman. Address A. Young, 833 Seneca street, city. 209

WANTED—SITUATION AS STENOGRAPher by young man; good education; speaks English and German; operates caligraph; can furnish machine if necessary; references. Address Box 264, Dunkirk, O. 211

WANTED—POSITION AS DRIVER OF delivery wagon; well acquainted with city, and understand care of horses. Address H. 96, Bee office. 215

WANTED—SITUATION IN FURNITURE store or factory, as finisher or salesman; competent to take charge of shop; over 20 years experience; good reference given. Address H. 85, Bee office. 209

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND wife to work in private family. Address H. 95, Bee office. 215

WANTED—SITUATION AS BELL BOY or janitor of offices, or any kind of work; domestic work; 15 years old. Apply 225 Superior.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOSTLER IN private family, or any other kind of respectable work, by a young man 22 years old; can give the best of reference. Call or address Herman Miller, 523 Cherry street. 207

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO BABY CARriages I will sell cheap; not been in use six months. Call at 2048 Union street. 3aug3p

FOR SALE—MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, extension table, chairs, hair mattress and other things. 319 Huron st., from 10 o'clock to 6 p. m. 4aug2p

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DRIVING MARE, sound and gentle, nice looker, not afraid of cars, a family pet. A lady can drive her. Also good buggy and harness. Address Reliable Drug Store, 526 Bridge st. 4aug6p

FOR SALE—GENDRON SAFETY, AUtomatic tires, and one range, at 38 Michigan street. 4aug6p

FOR SALE—SALOON IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city; going out of the business. Address H. 92, Bee office. 1aug6p

FOR SALE—A BABY CARRIAGE, WITH rubber tire, in good condition. Enquire at 526 Oliver street. 3aug6

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND BOARDING house doing good business; will sell cheap if taken soon; sickness in family reason for selling. Address A. P. Hineline, Hatton, O. 2aug6p

$1,000 CASH WILL BUY A FINE NEW cottage and large lot on Alva street, West Toledo, between M. C. R. R. and Detroit avenue, third corner beyond Cherry street cars, nearly opposite Lenk's Winery. Enquire on premises of Walter Hoag. 1aug6p

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON WEST Broadway. Address H. 91, Bee office. 30july6p

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood at $25 per foot, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. Enquire B. F. Wade, St. Clair street. 20july-tf

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES and fixtures, meat market in connection; will sell cheap to right party; one month's rent free; reason for selling ill health. Inquire 501 Ash street or 212 Summit street. 25july12p

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6apr1y

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 18feb-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 11auglm-p

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually, with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 3auglm-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octly-r

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17augly-r

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen. 324 Huron street. 1aug6p

FOR RENT—THREE NICELY FURnished rooms. Inquire 930 Summit street. 3aug2p

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front room for one or two gentlemen. Call at No. 331 Huron street. 2aug6p

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE OFFICE rooms over the Consolidated Transfer, 336 Summit street; best location in the city. Enquire of F. P. Flowers. 30july6p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF Detroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Gerow & Son. 18apr-tf

FOR RENT—$12.50 PER MONTH—House of 8 rooms in good repair, situated on Maumee avenue, near corner of South street, (9th ward); street paved, electric lights, Northwestern natural gas and city water; both the Consolidated and Robisons' street car lines pass this corner. Apply to E. W. Fish, Room 5, Union Depot. 30july6p

FOR RENT—$25 PER MONTH EACH, two beautiful residences with all modern improvements. Nos. 1964 and 1966 Lower Superior street. Ira A. Richardson & Son. 11june-tf

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE and two lots in a thriving Nebraska city and pay cash difference for a stock of groceries or general merchandise; give description and size of stock. Address Box 98, Ney, Ohio. 30july-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—KEYS—FOUR SMALL KEYS ON a ring. Finder please leave at Bee office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION—MARKET SPACE, SATURday, August 6, 10 a. m.—1 elegant piano, 1 organ, 6 bed room suits and bedding, 10 carpets. W. G. Alexander, auctioneer, 4aug2

MADAME M'GEE HAS REMOVED HER dressmaking establishment to 341 Summit street, where she will be pleased to receive her old customers with as many more; perfect satisfaction guaranteed. 3aug6p

I WANT A PARTNER WITH $2,000 TO engage in an office business; no scheme; strictly legitimate; 200 per cent. profit; advertiser lived here all his life; bank references asked and given. Address H. 94, Bee office. 2aug6p

WANTED TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT, medium size, 2-story, either 1st or 7th ward, in good location; must be cheap for cash. Address H. E. T., 247 Franklin avenue. 26july12p

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 8dec-tf

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. june-29-to-jan-15-'93

KEPT HIS PLEDGE.

The Name of the Judge Was Never Mentioned by Legate.

The following story has been told me about James Legate, the lobbyist, and a certain Judge of Lawrence, Kan., says a Kansas City Times correspondent. Jim, it seems, wanted to enlist the services of the judge in the Galveston deep-water project.

"You can steer 'em up, judge," said Jim, "and get them to hire me to help promote their little scheme. They want deep water and an appropriation; I want $10,000. You put me in line to make it, judge, and it's a divvy. We take $5,000 apiece."

The judge hesitated, but he wanted that $5,000 just the same.

"Of course," the judge, gingerly, "I would be very glad to serve you, Mr. Legate. The money I don't care for, but I would like to do you a favor. But," he continued impressively and low, "mind you, if I do, my name must never be mentioned in the transaction. That you must promise. My name must never occur or be mentioned in the transaction at any stage."

Jim promised, and the judge "saw" the Galveston projectors, with the result that Legate was engaged and paid the $10,000. Then the judge came around.

"Well, Mr. Legate," said he, in amiable anticipation of getting his $5,000, "we managed that very nicely."

"And I'm eternally obliged to you, judge, too," interjected Legate. "I don't think I could have turned the trick without your aid."

After a pause, during which Legate had a dim, far-away look in his eye, the judge concluded to spur him gently.

"You got the money all right, Legate?"

"Oh, yes; got it in my warbags right now," and Jim slapped his enriched pocket approvingly. "And I'll always remember the help you were to me, too, judge. When a man is a friendly, disinterested way does me a favor, I'll never forget him. I'm a callous man, but that sort of thing touches me."

"Well," said the judge, after a brief wait, "I suppose you remember your promise?"

"Oh, distinctly," said Legate, warmly grasping the other's hand, "and I'll keep it, too. Your name shall never be mentioned in connection with this transaction—never in any way or form. You can rely on my secrecy implicitly."

CHEAP EXCURSIONS VIA WABASH R. R.

Helena, Montana—July 31 to August 7, inclusive. The Wabash R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Helena at half fare, good returning until Sept. 20.

Denver, Colo.—July 30 to August 10, inclusive. The Wabash R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Colo., at very low rates—good returning until Oct. 11.

Kansas City, Mo.—Aug. 19, 20, 21 and 22. The Wabash R. R. will sell cheap excursion tickets to Kansas City—good returning until Sept. 15.

Portland, Ore.—Sept. 10 to 14. The Wabash R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Portland, Ore., and back at half fare—good returning 60 days.

All Points West.—Aug. 30, Sept. 27, and Oct. 25. The Wabash R. R. will sell harvest excursion tickets to all points west, northwest, south and southwest, at half fare.

For further information call on or write to P. E. Dumbaugh, Wabash Ticket Office, 308 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

SHE WAS EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Brooklyn Life picks up the following bit of contemporary church news: "Rector's warden (to fair stranger)—'Always glad to welcome you to our little church, madame. Am very sorry our pastor is away to-day. You would have heard a much abler discourse.' Fair stranger (smiling sadly)—'I have not the least doubt of that, sir; my husband himself felt that his sermon might be a disappointment to the congregation.'"

THROUGH CHAIR CARS TO DENVER, COLO., VIA WABASH RAILROAD.

Aug. 4, 5 and 6 the Wabash R. R. will run a Palace Reclining Chair Car (seats free) from Toledo to Denver, Colo., without change. This car will be attached to the St. Louis vestibule limited, leaving Toledo at 5:20 p. m. daily. See Wabash agents.

AN EXTRAVAGANT MAN.

"Timms alway runs to extremes."

"How so?"

"Well, for instance, he went to a seaside hotel last summer and ordered a room with a bath."—Chicago News Record.

MUST SELL.

20 ACRES on DETROIT AVENUE, one mile southwest of the Insane Asylum, in River Tract 16, running from the turnpike to canal. If sold within a week will take $2,000—about half its value.

Also three lots—7, 8 and 9—Harmon's subdivision, Wisconsin street, for $1,000.

These offers will not hold after August 12. BAKER, SMITH & BAKER.

PERFECTLY LOVELY.

Papa—Were you pleased with the pictures of the baby that were sent home today?

Mamma—Oh, yes, indeed. The face wasn't good at all, but the dress was just perfect.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

NOTICE.

Ground privileges for sale at fair grounds for Foresters' Liberty Day, Aug. 15, 1892. All parties desiring privileges will meet with ground committee at fair grounds, Saturday, Aug. 6, between 2 and 4 p. m.

All communications for privileges must be addressed to committee on grounds.

JOHN O'DWYER,
No. 342 Vance street.
R. M. PARKE,
No. 1429 Huron street.
REYNOLD VOIT,
No. 802 Stickney avenue.

A SLEEPY DOCTOR.

One day recently a French doctor, who had company to dinner, sat quietly chatting in a corner of the drawing-room, when he was told that a patient had come to see him who was strongly recommended by some fellow practitioners and whose card was brought in by the page. The doctor submitted with a bad grace and stepped into his surgery. The visitor was in an advanced stage of consumption. The bronchial tubes were in a deplorable condition and the vocal chord nearly worn out. Our physician was in the habit of ascertaining the condition of the patient by asking him to count, and generally stopped him at 30 or 35—quite long enough for the purpose. This time, also, Dr. P— asked his patient to count. Time passed on, and the guests began to feel alarmed at his protracted absence. One of them opened the surgery door. Dr. P— had gone to sleep in his armchair, and the patient had counted up to 8,642.—Le Matin.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport.
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.

First Trip on a Ferryboat of a Timid Trio.

Two little boys were pulling and pushing a small cart along Olive street yesterday afternoon in the boiling sun, says the St. Louis Republic. There was no handle to the cart, and one of the youngsters tugged at a string tied to the axle while the other one pushed from behind. The diminutive wagon appeared to be heavily loaded, judging from the way the little fellows puffed and grunted in their efforts. It contained a large filled sack that was kept from falling backward by half a barrel cover, which was placed between the bag and the rear of the wagon. In front of the postoffice the two boys stopped and sat down on the steps to rest a moment.

Thus wagon was drawn to one side and its owners were chatting and mopping their brows with their shirt sleeves when a 15-year-old boy came around the corner of Ninth street with a bundle of newspapers under his arm. As soon as he saw the deserted cart a look of mischief came into his blue eyes and a broad smile overspread his smutty face. Walking quietly up to the cart he grabbed the string, and, giving it a tug, sent the little vehicle rolling into thae gutter. It was done before the smaller boys could do a thing to prevent it. But they were game. Grabbing the piece of a barrel cover the larger of the injured youths brought it down sharply over the wheel of the wagon, breaking it in two and leaving the piece in his hand just the right size for a weapon.

Then charging on the peace disturber, who stood grinning at him twenty feet away, the youngster made a vicious swipe at him, but the fellow jumped backward and the blow just touched his coat by the right pocket.

"Ah!" jeered the tormentor, as he clutched his papers to his side and walked away backward, "ye're drag'rous, an't che?"

The other boy never said a word, but his looks showed that he was disappointed because the blow had not told. Suddenly his features changed, and a look of wonder overspread them as his eyes fell on the pocket on the right side of the older boy's coat. A thin line of blue smoke was curling out of it and up around the newspapers which the owner held under his right arm. It grew thicker and thicker, and then the papers burst into a flame.

The newsboy began to scream and jump like a maniac. Throwing his papers on the pavement he put out the fire, and then splunging his naked hand into his pocket he turned it inside out, and a hundred lighted matches fell burning into the street. The chance blow had fired the whole box.

For a 15-year-old his profanity was remarkable. He evidently concluded, however, that discretion was the better part of valor, and hurried away nursing his blistered hand, ruefully gazing at his dismantled pocket. His whilom victim walked triumphantly back to his cart and companion, adjusted again his barrel cover, and proceeded on his way, meditating on his unexpected revenge.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Why He Wanted a Closed Carriage as Soon as Possible.

They had been married a week, and this sweet day they were down by the sea, where the billows beat musically upon the silver sands and fall in rhythmic cadence upon the sentient shore, changing ever, as if it were a living thing.

They had wandered away from the crowd in the earlier morning, but as the hour approached when Neptune hold his reception to the bathers, they mingled again with the throng and shyly tried the wetness of the waters.

She was so blushing, so timid; and he was so brave, so daring.

He met the waves face to face and breasted them, and when she screamed as a breaker dashed upon him, he said:

"Tut, tut, Mamie; it's nothing."

She leaned upon his strong, right arm and clung to him fondly, as he took her out into the briny and boisterous surf, and she was so proud of him.

Strong limbed and lithe and lissome, he was a picture even in his bathing suit, and well might Mamie feel that George was a prize package.

Once more they had essayed the billowy depths, and George had made a mighty effort against a wave to prevent himself and his fair bride from standing on their heads before a thousand eyes upon the beach.

She screamed in merry glee, but when George came up clutching at himself, and growing deadly pale, she screamed in wild affright.

"Oh, George, George," she cried.

"Sh—sh—" he hissed through the seething salt water.

She would have screamed for help, but he caught her.

"Keep still, keep still," he whispered hoarsely as a great wave engulfed them, and she kept still.

"What is it? Oh, George, what is it?" she moaned as he dragged himself along on the bottom with only his head visible.

He steadied himself as best he could and looked at her dreamily for a moment.

"Mamie," he murmured, "do you love me?"

"Oh, George," she cried, "more than life itself!" but she did not touch him, for she was fearful.

"Well, dear, if you do," he said, "skip across the beach and bring a closed carriage here. I've ripped my bathing suit up the back and if I move six inches I'll fall out of it."

And Mamie skipped.

WOMEN PAST FORTY.

They Allow Themselves to Grow Old and the World Neglects Them.

"Why should a woman at the age of 40 be, in any sense of the world, passed?" asked Mrs. Terhune the other day at the Monona Lake assembly. And then she answered the question in a paper that was full of the simplest yet the saddest and most pathetic sentences that one is likely to hear for many a day.

Mrs. Terhune pointed out that after the age of 40 the mental forces of woman are at their best, and yet the sunset of her life is darkened. Take the average case. A woman of 20 marries. She is handsome, intelligent and educated. She can read, she has bathed a little in the sea of thought and looked with wonderment upon its billows. She has even dreamed of voyages out there where stately ships of splendid minds are grasping all the winds that blow and are pushing for the port of progress. And then she turns to her duties as wife. At first she follows her reading and tries to keep up with the times, but it keeps her busier now than it did. Then the children come, and she is so harried. Her work is so unending and so exacting. She finishes one task only to find it has brought her to the threshold of a hundred new ones. She thinks sometimes of the culture she is losing, but she has no time. Here are duties that will not be waved aside. She is a good mother and her children shall not be neglected.

She loses her touch with the women whose cares are lighter. She forgets much that she once knew well. She bends every energy that the children may have advantages. She would feel that she had done a selfish, an unpardonable thing if she sat down to read or to study when there were tasks demanded of her by her husband or her children.

Presently she sees that the boys and girls have discovered that mother does not know. How quickly children come to that! They compare her with some one, and she suffers. Without meaning it or knowing it she loses interest in the things that interest them. She never would have thought she could do that. To avoid it is the very thing for which she sacrificed herself. She has made duty her slave so long that duty is her master. She cannot escape from the treadmill she has builded. She goes her weary way till the day is done, and even in sleep she dreams of toiling. All her associates drift further from her. Her circle narrows till she stands in the center—alone. There is not a throb from her brain that is answered by a thought from the world, and she knows it.

Has she done best? Would it have been selfishness for her to neglect the children a little in unconscious infancy to keep pace with them better in acute maturity? Does she not quicker lose hold of them, lose guidance of them when they can outrun her—outthink her? And when they have gone and left her alone, and the echoes are loud where laughter used to live, what has she? Neglected, forgotten, unrequited, unthanked, in many things ignorant, in many things dull, the measure of suffering that must be hers will simply be the measure of possibility that was hers the day she wed.

AT SIASCONSET.

Johnny—Is that the sea mew, mamma?

Mamma—I suppose so.

Johnny—Is it the catfish that makes the sea mew?—Harper's Young People.

EXACTLY.

"Widgely asked you for that loan just as if it were your duty to let him have it."

"Well, that's the way the thing looks. You know I gave him a tie on the race yesterday."—Chicago News Record.

HUDSONS!

NEW STYLES IN

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In Patent Cloth Top Lace and Patent Leather Trimmed and Foxed, new welts in English and Square Toes stock, making and fitting first grade at $4 and $5.

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Early arrivals in all kinds of Black Goods, Clay Worsteds, Diagonals, Cheviots of all qualities, including the best manufactured.

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Will be on our tables early this week.

CLOTHING, HATS. **HUDSON'S** FURNISHINGS, SHOES.

HIS MISTAKE.

He knocked at the kitchen door timidly, and asked for something to eat.

"You can have it if you'll saw some wood for me," said the lady.

"I shall only be too happy," he responded, "but I must ask that you give me something to eat first, for I am weak from hunger."

She had her doubt about a bargain of that kind, but took him in and set him down before a large slice of left-over steak.

He attacked it at once with knife and fork, but after a few minutes laid down his implements of war.

"You will excuse me, I hope," he said, rising.

"What's the matter?" she inquired in surprise.

"I made a slight mistake," he replied, as he wiped the perspiration from his brow with his sleeve. "I thought I needed to eat the steak to give me strength to saw the wood, but I find I need to saw the wood to give me strength to eat the steak, and if you will be kind enough to show me to the woodpile I will—"

But she didn't wait for him to conclude his peroration; she swooped down on him, and, as he went out the gate, he breathed a sigh of thankfulness that he had escaped so easily.—Detroit Free Press.

The Yost Manufacturing company are very much pleased with their location in Fair Ground addition, at the corner of the Lake Shore railroad and Dorr street, particularly as a number of other parties interested in manufactories contemplate locating in this location.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND LAWYER.

Benjamin Franklin made a more substantial will than did Samuel J. Tilden. The latter's testamentary desires were ignored by the courts of New York soon after his death, but after more than a century the supreme court of Pennsylvania declares that the will of the former must stand, says the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. The discoverer of electricity left a fund to enable mechanics to marry. His heirs of the present day, who do not want mechanics to marry at the expense of Franklin's estate, asked the court to turn the money over to them, but the court said them nay.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

A CHANCE FOR CHICAGO.

A London firm finds a windmill the most economic means of securing the motive power necessary to run a dynamo.

Any case of the liquor, opium or morphine habit can be absolutely cured in a course of treatment at the Keeley Institute of Ypsilanti, Mich., noted as the finest Keeley Institute in America. For full information concerning it, address: Agent of Keeley Institute, Hotel Hamilton, or 706 Madison street, Toledo, O.

THE BEST REMEDY.

"Now, what would you do about it when both her father and mother are opposed to me?"

Chirpper—Make friends with the dog.—

THE ACME OF DISCOMFORT.

The acme of discomfort would be reached by a Cyclops at a three-ring circus.—Indianapolis Journal.

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Picnic parties and socials supplied promptly with ice cream and fine confections by L. H. MEINERT,
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F. G. Thomson & Co.,
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31 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Co. will be held at the general offices of the company, Toledo, O., Monday, September 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, August 6th, and re-opened Tuesday, September 6th, 1892.

JOHN F. CLINE, Secretary.
Toledo, August 2nd, 1892.
august-3-till-sept-5

BEE DIRECTORY

TOLEDO'S ENTERPRISING MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENS

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